Registered No. K.R.N.N. 25

RATIONALIST

WEEKLY

Founded : 1940

Proprietor & Editor G.R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S

VOL XXXIV No 2] Monday 7-1-1974 [PRICE NP. 0-10

BENGAL LAMPS

THEY STAY BRIGHTER LONGER

HAVE PASSED THE ONE MILLION MARK.

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EDITED BY G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S., M.R.S.L.

RS. 25-00.

BOASTFUL TIRADE

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi charged the former feudal rulers with indulging in "nefarious activities" to retard the progress of the country ; speaking in Orissa.

Addressing a public meeting Mrs. Gandhi said the Rajas and Maharajas were siding with the British when the Congress was shedding blood, fighting the alien rulers. These people were now crying hoarse that the Congress had done nothing for the welfare of the masses.

She said the former rulers did not even raise their little finger against the British onslaught on the people. Instead, they utilised the British imperialism to their own advantage and lived in luxury when the masses starved.

"The former rulers who had even betrayed the country during the 1857 freedom struggle, had no right to shout at us."

The country lost its freedom because of the internecine fight among these Rajas and Maharajas. These people had no right to say that the Government had not done anything for the masses, she added.

She called upon the people to free themselves from the "clutches and influence", of these people.

Mounting a blistering attack on the former rulers, Mrs. Gandhi said these people "licked the boots of the British rulers when the vast masses of the common people under the leadership of Congress had fought for independence.

Mrs. Gandhi said after independence the former princes remained aloof from all development activities of the country. "And the reactionary forces, which included the princely order did not want that the difficulties of the people should be removed because they were thriving on people's miseries" she said.

Mrs. Gandhi said these rulers, most of whom were now under the banner of the Swatantra Party had "the cheek and audacity to ask what the Congress had done for the common people."

Castigating the Swatantra Party, the Prime Minister wondered why the party had been named so. While Swatantra means independence and freedom, this party, Mrs. Gandhi said, had its foot-hold in the concept of exploitation and reaction, an anathema to freedom and liberty.

Refuting the allegations of the Swatantra and some other parties that the Government could not remove poverty from the country, she asserted that the Government was doing everything to ameliorate the conditions of the masses. "The poverty of the people would go gradually with the execution of one development project after another."

Mrs. Gandhi criticised those changing parties frequently and said this was not politics. "These were efforts at achieving personal ends."

The Prime Minister said India was progressing every minute, every day. By her achievements, India had earned a name and stature in the comity of nations, she added.

Addressing the gathering, State congress President Nandini Satpathy criticised the Swatantra party and asked the people of Orissa to take a pledge that no more "Rajas and Maharajas would be allowed to come at the helm of affairs in this State."

In 1974.

Eminent and and famous people born under the Zodiacal sings Cancer and Copricorn will be much in the news during 1974. Amongst these can be numbered President Nixon of the U.S.A., Mao Tse-tung and President Sadat of Egypt.

The Watergate scandal will reach a new crescendo in mid-April. There will be renewed anxiety about the health of Mao Tse-tung and much speculation as to his successor. President Sadat will find himself involved in a struggle for power in mid 1974· his enemies attempting a coup d'etat.

High food prices, higher commodity prices, steep inflation, has been one of the notable 1973 developments and will continue for several years to come. The cost of living will continue to rise consistently throughout 1974 and we will all of us be an the treadmill trying to catch up.

There will be a recession in world trade during 1976-77 and a two-year "bear" market prevail on the stock exchanges of the world, but broadly speaking, world trade w ill continue to expand throughout 1970s.

The deflationary trend will not set in until the 1980s. So over the next few years, aim at living on credit rather than attempting to hoard cash! That is, provided you do not over-extend yourself during. 1976-77 when there is bound to be a short, sharp, "credit squeeze"!

Social change will continue apace throughout 1974, the women's lib movement gaining rather than losing momentum. Due to the current positioning of Saturn in Cancer the coming year, and especially the summer of 1974, will produce a very important medical breakthrough in the field of gynaecology and concerned with reproduction–or birth control. We may well be nearer than is realised to a really simple and effective, more or less foolproof method of birth control, also, of the artificial cultivation of the human ovum.

In a peculiar way, issues which particularly relate to the feminine spheres of activity will be particularly in the news throughout 1974.

So far as women's fashion is concerned, a process of "cover up" and elaboration is now in process. Skirts have lengthened, styling is much more modest, pleats and frills are being added, colourings have become much more subdued.

Major droughts and famines have been a big feature of 1972 and 1973· Although optimistic estimates have been made of world food production, it is most unlikely there will be big grain or other food surpluses in 1974. Major flooding, both in Europe (Germany) and in India, may produce a reversal of 1973 weather conditions but will have the same effect, poor crops! Planetary factors operating during 1974–75 will continue to focus world attention on the food situation–and create an amount of alarm! Abnormal crops of tea, cocoa and coffee may well eonsiderably change pricing of popular beverages!

Late 1974 will bring newsworthy developments related to sea farming, the exploitation of undersea resources. In this sphere a major step forward will be made. A very important invention or design innovation related to shipping and sea travel can also be anticipated thus giving a big impetus to shipping.

As 1974 draws to a close so may the first "sea colony" pass from the realms of pure

(Continued on Page No. 6)

YOGA

Sri K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu, said that "Yoga is the most valuable gift of India to the world. If properly understood and practised, it can deliver the world out of the painful chaos that it is in."

Mr. Shah delivering the Besant Lecture at the Theosophical Convention at Madras. The lecture, one of the six convention lectures of this year's meeting, is named after Dr. Annie Besant, who was World President of the Theosophical Society for 25 years.

Mr. Shah said that Yoga was the most ancient of sciences in India and was considered the most important. In ancient India all the great achievements in all fields were won by Yogis such as Yognavalkya, Bharadwaja, Valmiki, Dhanvantri, Charaka, Dronacharya, Vasishtha and others. It was Yoga which opened the springs of creative inspiration in them.

He said: "The science of Yoga is basic to all sciences and provides the 'why' to their knowledge, because most of the scientific information covers 'how' something happens and not 'why' it happents. Its development will gradually eliminate the trial and error method from other sciences."

Mr. Shah added that modern science had provided scientific basis for the concept of Shabda-Brahma (the Logos manifesting as Sound). Apollo and Sputnik space craft had provided sufficient evidence to say that what was spoken on earth was heard on the moon and what was spoken on the moon was heard on earth, supporting the theory that the voice was immortal and all-pervading. One voice did not destroy another voice. Even when it travelled on waves, it maintained its identity. That was the basis on which radio and television functioned.

Mr. Shah said: "Once it is accepted that voice is immortal and all-pervading, it is easy to accept that wherever God or the supreme soul might be, our prayers will be heard by Him. Therefore, the emotions with which prayers are said will reach God. That is why it becomes Naada-Brahma. In fact, this concept supports the theory of Soul and super or Supreme Soul."

TWINS

Twins Anne and Sheila Cook, employed as hostesses by the BOAC, always worked together. But one day 72-year-old passenger Deborah Parker almost fainted away when they approached her in the plane: she thought she was seeing double! On her return home, the irate lady wrote to the BOAC saying the company should not subject passengers to such nervous shocks. Since then the sisters have been working in different planes!

WHAT ABOUT INDIA, MYSORE?

The U. S. State of Nevada has long been famed as a legalized gambling centre. Its numerous gambling dens are heavily taxed and supervised by the Nevada Gaming Control Board. The other day executive secretary of the Board Edward Bowers told the press that in the past fiscal year visitors to the state's gambling establishments had left a total of 804 million dollars behind. This was 18.6 per cent more than the previous year. Bowers noted with satisfaction the "propensity to spend" displayed by the gambling clientele and concluded that the gambling industry was healthy!

OUR SACRED BOOKS

(Continued from last week)

Hinduism and Buddhism are much kinder to animals than Christianity."

In the nineteenth century Arthur Schopenhauer observed :

"As religion fails to protect animals against the rough feeling and often more than bestial multitude, the dutys fall to the police ; and as the police are unequal to the task, soceities for the protection of animals are now formed all over Europe and America. In the whole of uncircumcised Asia, such a procedure would be the most superfluous thing in the world because animals are there sufficiently protected by religion, which even makes them objects of charity. How such charitable feelings bear fruit may be seen, to take an example in the great hospital for animals at Surat, whither Christians, Mohammedans and Jews can send their sick beasts, which, if cured, are very rightly not restored to their owners. In the same way, when a Brahman or a Buddhist has slice of good luck, a happy issue in any affiair, instead of mumbling a To Deum, he goes to the market place and buys birds and opens their cages at the city gate...."

The Upanishads, the Manusmriti,

The Mahabharata and the Ramayana—the above named books urge us to rest occupied with elevating thoughts. The following poem strikes us, in this connection, by its appropriateness :

I gave a beggar from my little store
Of well earned gold. He spent the
shining ore
And came again, and yet again, still cold
And hungry as before.
I gave a thought, and through that
thought of mine
He found himself, the man,
supreme divine !
Fed, clothed and crowned with
blessings manifold ;
And now he begs no more.
—Ella Wheelar William.

A thought saved the beggar. It is a thought that must be given. Man was first taught to think when the Vedas were vouchsafed to them. The Vedas are not books. Nor are they readers. They are a collection of words of wisdom : Several Vedic verses about the necessity of personal cleanliness are quoted by the students of the Vedas. Manu in his turn lays down a code so that Lord Ampthill wrote in his praise that 'the great law giver, Manu, was one of the greatest sanitary reforms the world has ever seen."

One fine morning this news alarmed everyone :

"Few Frenchmen brush their teeth in Paris, 18-11-71. Only one Frenchman in four uses tooth brush, and less than 10 per cent of Frenchmen brush their teeth in the morning."

And, according to survey carried out by the Ministry of Health just released, in 15 p.c. of households was where tooth brush was used, five people used the same brush.

The Ministry also cited World Health Organisation figures showing that 75 p.c. of all Frenchmen have cavities in their teeth, the figure for French children was 80 p.c !"

The example set by a civilised country is not edifying. Vedic scholars were not long in finding out the Vedic verse about the teeth of human beings that must be kept clean.

Those who were proud because they were convinced that they have stood in no need of a guide that the injunctions found in sacred books could only raise their smile, received a shock!

B. Bisoondayal,
From "Truth" Calcutta.

(Continued from Page No 3)

heory into the realms of planning and evelopment. The exploitation, for living urposes, of the temperate zones of the arth's surface will have begun—possibly riggered off by the continued steep rise in he price of land and property the world over!

Whereas 1973 was a notable year for viation crashes and for plane hijackings, lying will be safer in 1974. Nevertheless, here is possibility of at least two notable viation disasters, the first in late May and he second in the second half of October. It will be advisable to avoid flying around May 30 or October 25.

The Arab-Israeli conflict erupted on Saturday October 6, 1973. Will the world balance on the knife's edge in 1974? There will be no quick solution of the West Asian conflict! This will continue to bedevil the world for many years to come.

In late 1974 the tide of fortune will swing against Israel: international pressure which is brought to bear will force withdrawal from conquered territories. Militarily, too there could be Israeli setback during September October 1974.

You can look forward to 1974 with confidence. There is little danger of a world conflict; prosperity will prevail and industrial expansion will continue apace, shortage of labour being more of a problem than unemployment. Technology will continue its rapid march forward and the amenities which make life easier will become increasingly within the grasp of all.

Weatherwise, the drought of the past two years may well give way to flooding—which is equally costly and troublesome—and world shortages will continue something of a problem.

IN BRITAIN

In the two years Prime Minister Edward Heath's government has been in office food prices in Britain have gone up 40 per cent. The price of meat has been rising especially fast in the last few months. The National Housewives' Association has decided to do something about it. For a start, it has urged honsewives throughout Britain to deprive their husbands of the traditional bacon and egg breakfast and Sunday joint! It is hoped that this will spur men to protest more vigorously against rising prices.

IN GREECE

Greek multimillionaires, Aristotle onassis and Spyros Niarchos, owners of the biggest oil-tanker fleets in the capitalist world, compete with each other in practically everything. Until recently, Onassis boasted that his yacht Christina was the biggest, the most luxurious and the most expensive in the world. A few days ago an Athens report said Niarchos had built a super-yacht—his Atlantis displaces 3,400 tons, is almost 116 metres long, is fully automated, has a crew of 51, twenty-two posh staterooms, and cost more than $7 millions to build! The British royal yacht Britannia is the only one that can compare with her in size. The Christina is on a much more modest scale. The guests on board the Atlantis will be welcomed by Mrs. Tina Niarchos, who was once married to Onassis . . . The Atlantis will sail under the Liberian flag, although Niarchos is a Britith subject.

THE LION'S WAY

"Delhi", a lioness in an Italian circus, recently attacked her tamer Bianco Zamperle and bit him. In hospital, Zamperle told newsmen that the unexpected attack was doubtless due to the increase in meat prices. This forced the circus owners to cut Delhi's ration and she mangled the tamer in protest!

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Printed at the Coronation Press, Chamaraja Road, Mysore-4 & Published by G. R. Josyer.

Registered No. K.R.N.N. 25

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RS. 25-00.

To

..R. Josyer, Esq.,
)irector,
ıternational Academy of Sanskrit Research,
)0 Feet Road, Mysore-4.

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55 B, Mirza Ghalib Street
Calcutta-16

December 21, 1973

)ear Mr. Josyer,

To introduce myself to you, I am the Bengali translator of Dr. Erich von Deniken's ooks. "The Chariots of the Gods" and the "Return to the Stars" and also the "Gold of the ;ods" (his latest book).

Early this month my son, Abhijit Dutta, had been to you to gather some informaion aboui Maharshi Bhaıadwaja's Vymanika Shastra with English translations. I am ;rateful for the leaflets you have kindly given to him.

I am now very much eager to possess a copy of the book. Please send a copy per V P.P. to my above address,—I shall be much helped, if you could kindly allow me some liscount. I don't mind even if the book be a little soiled.

With kindest regards and thanks,

Yours Sincerely,
Ajit Dutt.

Dr. V. M. Kulkarni MA.PH.D.
Director of Languages, Maharashtra State.

Bombay
22-12-73

Dear Sri Josyer,

At the outset I apologise to you for the delay in replying to you. It was partly due to my illness and partly my preoccupation with the wedding of my daughter. But the delay is inordinate and I profusely apologise to you.

How I wish I were able to express adequately my deep gratitude to you for making to me available the printed forms of "Shringara Prakasha," (Vol IV) ! I believe in rebirth. It could be due to our friendship in past life that I have been in a position to obtain in advance these forms !

I am extremely happy to know your edition of "Vymanika Shatra," a unique work, is published through your tireless efforts. The whole world of scholars has been laid under deep obligation by you. I pray you are enabled to publish the concluding volume of "Shringara Prakasha" soon. Further, I pray god He bestows a long and healthy life of 1 20 years on you, to serve the cause of Sanskrit learning !

I am Yours Sincerely
V. M. Kulkarni.

UNITED STATES' LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

NEW DELHI-55
23 November 1974

Dear Sir,

We have received your wonderful volume of "Vymaanika Shaastra" (Aeronautics) by Maharshi Bharadwaaja, propounded by Subbaraya Sastri and edited, translated, and published by G. R. Josyer.

Would you kindly clarify the following points in connection with the above mentioned work, at your earliest convenience? * * *

Sincerely Yours,
E. G. Smith

II

December 20, 1973

Dear Mr. Josyer,

Thank you very much for your scholarly, lucid letter regarding your publication "Vymanika-Shaastra". It clarified many points we wanted to ascertain before cataloging the title for Library of Congress, U.S.A.

We sincerely appreciate the time you spent in answering our enquiries. It was a pleasure to go through your 'devilish long letter' as you put it.

With regards,
Cordially

E. Gene Smith
Assistant Director
for Cataloging.

The Letter

Mysore-4.
4-12-73.

Dear Mr. Ellis Gene Smith,

I thank you for your letter of Nov. 23rd, and am pleased that Vymanika Sastra, as if by a sixth sense, has found its way to your august precincts, and awakened searching enquiry.

Re G. R. J. and International Academy :

My father who began to publish the Vedas in 1885, dedicated me to Sanskrit. That, and an aptitude for English, have been my guiding lines during these 82 years.

Putting up a modest building in Chamaraja Double Road in 1951, I founded in it the International Academy of Sanskrit Research. It was inaugurated by the Maharaja of Mysore. Collecting rare and outstanding manuscripts—palm leaf or paper,—and publishing them within my limited means, the Academy and G. R. Josyer have become practically identical. The Academy is named at the top of the title page of "Vymanika Sastra", and mine appears at the foot.

As postal vagary sometimes misdelivers letters of the Academy to the University Institute, it would be safer to mention my name on letters.

To instance, a week back turning over papers on my table, I came upon a folded ype-written letter with draft for Rs. 1050 as advance for 10 copies of Aeronautics from Mr. R. Ashley Falk, Auckland, New Zealand. The outer cover had evidently been kept by the University Oriental Institute ! The time may come when they might keep the inside letters and drafts. So low has University ethics sunk !

The term "Very ancient manuscripts" is a myth of the archaeologists and museum keepers. No manuscript can be very ancient and survive. Palm leaves, paper, cloth are subject to life spans based on destructive inherent and external forces, and can only survive through their "children". The archives of Delhi, Washington, London, Paris cannot show even a thousand year old manuscript. There is no mss. in Egyptian tombs, or of Incas, or Aztecs, or of Moses, or Homer, or with Micado or Hail Selassie, of Buddha, Shankara or Christ.

There is no original Mss. of Kalidasa, or of Panchatantra or Artha Sastra. The Bhandarakar Institute, Poona, receiving and spending Rs. in lakhs, cannot have one 500 year old Ms. of Mahabharata. The Vedas, Vedangas, Vedanta, Yoga, the Upanishads, the Sutras, Bhashyas, Manusmriti, Mahabharata, Ramayana, never heard of manuscripts. They are accepted as the diamond crown of Indian literary heritage. How they came down from immemorial past through the vicissitudes of millenniums could form a subject for super-scientific enquiry.

Most of us today lead crude, carnal lives. But the human body is not all carnal, It has 5 working organs, 5 knowing organs, 5 tanmaatras, or subtle components, manas, buddhi, ahankara, chitta, and antahkarana. Their analysis is part of Yoga, which deals with keeping them trim like clock-work mechanism. We know that dogs and others, migratory birds, and seals and others of the oceans, have got a "sixth sense" which we cannot explain, but take for granted. The subtle inner organs of the human body have got powers, which we have neglected, but which the ancients developed by disciplined daily practices, and became intellectual, spiritual, telepathic, psychic, occult. Even today there are men who have got such powers, and are reported by the Bhavan Journal, Bombay. Dr. K. S. Ram of Radco Inc, Houston, Texas, is now in Madras with equipment to test such phenomenal personages.

These powers were utilised by the seers of old to transmit Vedic, Puranic and Shastraic lore to succeeding generations. If they got lost by cataclysms, then the telepathic, photographic and psychic powers of brain and mind would be marshalled to restore the knowledge to mankind through worthy disciples.

Pandit Subbaraya Sastry : A youth, victim of a fell disease, went to the wilderness to die. He was there found and healed by a venerable sage, who later conferred on him psychic powers and profound knowledge.

In 1885 Dr. B. Suryanarayana Rao,—astrologer B. V. Raman's grand-father, a proud and conceited science graduate, happening to travel with him, probed him, and became astonished at the wealth of his knowledge, and became his chronicler.

In 1895 Pandit Sastry was invited to Bombay as an honoured guest, and one Dr. Talpade prepared a model aeroplane under his guidance and made trial flight on the Chowpathy sands in the presence of Justice M. G. Ranade and others. His model and papers are said to have passed to the lumber room of Bhandarkar Institute, Poona. Dr. Sir J. C. Bose, the plant scientist, visited him in Bombay, and became so impressed that he requested him for his auto-biography. In 1903 the Mysore Govt. appointed him as a general lecturer or religious matters. Dr. King, whose name the King Institute, Madras, commemorates, inviting him to address a sanitary conference at Madras and hearing him with growing wonder, offered him honourable employment if he would stay in Madras. The Pandit did not comply. In 1911 astrologer B. S. Rao, who had been taking notes from him ever since 1885 brought out a magazine in Madras named "Bhowtika Kalanidhi" and began to publish Subbaraya Srstry's manysided knowledge.

Then in 1918 the ageing Pandit engaged a scribe and began to dictate "Vymanika Sastra." There are 23 exercise books dated between 1918 and 22, in which the scribe Venkatachala Sarma took down the dictation. There are besides manuscripts on other subjects also.

Pandit Subbaraya Sastry left a widowed daughter, and on his death the boxes of his manuscripts lay in her house until her young protege Venkatarama Sastry grew up.

In 1951 after the inaguration of my International Academy of Sanskrit Research by the Maharaja, I persuaded Mr. Venkatarama Sastry to let me have the mss. promising to do my best for them, in memory of venerable Pandit Subbaraya Sastry and as a duty to the nation.

Sutras and Bhashyas :

When the wealth of knowledge under each science expanded, the device of coining Sutras or crisp, condensed pellets of the main factors of each science, was conceived, for the sake of memorising and transmitting, like Vyasa's Vedanta Sutras, Patanjali's Yoga-Sutras, Gowtama's Nyaya Sutras, Panini's Vyakarana Sutras, and Kapila's, Jaimini's and Kanada's Sutras. Competent disciples or subsequent scholars would elucidate the Sutras with Bhashyas. The Vedanta sutras had 3 Bhashya-Karas, Shankara of 600 A. D. Ramanuja of 1050, and Madhwa of the 12th century.

Maharshi Bharadwaja's Vymanika Sutras, were interpreted by Bodhananda. Bharadwaja was one of the early sages, time not known, and Bodhananda has left no dates either.

Those ancients were selfless and effaced their own individuality, and sought only to serve God and get beatitude.

The Vymanika Sutras and Bhashya had come down like other branches of learning during the years through men who were like walking lexicons, whose brain-cells treasured learning like a jewel casket. The Guru who found the dying Subbaraya Sastry in the wilderness, was one such, and seeing in him an apt medium, he conferred his learning on him through psychic transference. Later on, ageing Subbaraya Sastry found a scribe and dictated it from 1918 to 1923. We may say that the paper manuscript was a copy of the brain-cell manuscript!

"When ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise," the adage says. To the enlightened mind however, "When ignorance is bliss, it is greater bliss to become wise," would be apter.

So the Vymanika Shastra is presented, not as a hocus-pocus to beguile the public, but as a repository of formulas, precepts, descriptions, which, in the hands of the intelligent- an Edison, an Einstein, a Ford, a Washington Carver may prove a rich legacy of useful material.

I have brought it out, not from my own volition or cupidity, but urged for 20 years by a far-flung circle of enquirers. I have done no propaganda for it, and don't intend any. But even books seem to have some inherent telepathic force. 7 copies of the book have been taken by Sweden at pounds 10 each, plus 2 pounds each for air mail, and West Germany and Italy at $ 20 each, by air mail, Mr. Ackerman of Phicadelphia sent 30 dollars for one copy by air mail. And at the other end of the globe Mr. R. Ashley Falk of Auckland, New Zealand, ordered 10 copies. The Governor of Madras, after perusing a borrowed copy, placed order for a copy, and, I am informed, referred to me in an Address to the Yoga Research Institute at Hyderabad, and in another Address at Madras.

But at the fag end of one's life, praise or blame, success or failure, do not matter.

The book is got up with much care and cost to become an ornament to connoisseurs' table, and a fine addition to any library.

Good Mr. Smith, this has become a devilish long letter. I apologise for inflicting it on you. But your searching questions could not be answered with a "yes or no", and the thoughts have flowed involuntarily. It requires perusal with some condescension and patience.

Allow me to remain,

With esteem and good wishes,
Yours Sincerely
G. R. Josyer
I A S R

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EDITED BY

G. R. JOSYER

FOUNDER DIRECTOR

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF SANSKRIT RESEARCH, MYSORE.

WITH THE AID OF PANDITS

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HISTORY OF MYSORE
AND THE
YADAVA DYNASTY
BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
AUTHOR

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Registered No. K.R.N.N. 25

RATIONALIST
WEEKLY

Founded : 1940

Proprietor & Editor G.R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL XXXIV No 4] Monday 21-1-1974 [PRICE NP. 0-10

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Shashti poorthi of Sri M. N. Srinivasan, B.sc., Hons., LL.B.,

Author of "Hindu law in Bharath", "Hindu Law in Mysore", and "Law of Life Insurance".

'Ramanuja Sambandham and how essential it is for attaining salvation for all Sri Vaishnavas was the essence of a learned discourse by Mahavidwan Tirumalai Nallan Chakravarthy Ramakrishna Iyengar Swamy of Alwar Tirunagari at 'Sri Madhure Puri', 9th Main Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore. in the august presence of H. H. Sri Yadugiri Yathiraja Swamy of Melkote on 27th November 1973 in the course of the Shashtiabdi Poorthi celebrations of our father Sri Mandyam Anandampillai Nayaka Srinivasa Iyengar Swamy (Sri M. N. Srinivasan, Advocate, Bangalore) which was celebrated a week culminating on the 28th Nov. 73. The whole of Krishna Yajurvedam was recited during the celebrations by five Veda Vidwans, Ghanapathys Sri Rajagopala Iyengar Swamy and Sri Seshadri Iyengar Swamy of Madurai, Ghanapathy Sri Rajagopalachar Swamy of Tirukkanapuram, Ghanapathy K. K. A. Raghavacharior Swamy of Mylapore who was formerly the Rajaguru of Jataprol Samsthanam, and Ghanapathy Parankusachar Swamy of Bangalore who is unique among Vedic Scholars for his sacrifice some years ago when forced to teach the Vedas to all irrespective of Caste. Ghanapathy P. K. Srinivasachar Swamy of Srirangam recited the Samavedam. Parayanam of sacred Granthas, Sri Ramayanam, Sri Vishnu Puranam, Bhagavadwishayam, and Tirumantrartham was done by Sri A. N. Srinivasa Iyengar of Srisanudasa Granthamala, a scion of the great Ayi Jananyacharya's family.

The function most unexpectedly attracted the grace of the Acharya as His Holiness Sri Yathiraja Swamy who happened to be here at the time was pleased to grace the celebrations with his inspiring presence, message and blessings on the 27th evening. When on arrival the Jeer Swamy was received with Poornakumbum and Vedaghosham, he was pleased to perform the opening ceremony for the gates bearing the Sankha and Chakra symbols of our homes 'Sri Madhura Puri' and 'Brindavanam'. The Jeer Swamy then participated in the Divya Prabhandha Sevakalam and Sathumurai. After Sri Ramakrishna Iyengar Swamy delivered the discourse on 'Ramanuja Sambandham', Sow. Rajalakshmi Tirunarayanan, a Veena artist well on the road to fame gave a fine Veena recital for a time at the gathering and was blessed by the Jeer who is himself an adept in the art of playing the Veena. Thereafter the Jeer Swamy blessed our parents and the assembled guests with Teertham and Prasadam and departed leaving behind a sacred and indelible memory for us.

On the next day, the 28th, the sixtieth birthday of our father was celebrated with Udakashanthi etc. Our parents were decked with flower garlands, Parivattam and prasadam which had been brought by the Ghanapathys from Alahar Koil, of Tirumalirumsholai, Kallalahar Koil of Madurai, Sri Sowriraja Perumal Koil of Tirukkanapuram and Sri Adi Keshava Perumal Koil of Mylapore and also from the local deity Sri Venugopala Krishna Swamy.

Wishing our parents happy returns of the sixty year cycles, Sri Ramakrishna Iyengar Swamy of Alwar Tirunagari, a Maha Vidwan of extensive scholarship in the Vedas, Itihasas, Puranas and Divyaprabhandas, well known for the last 40 years for his excellent upanyasams on these topics read the following Verse on the lines of the Sri Ramayana Mangale Sloka 'మా నిషాద ప్రతిష్ఠాంత్వం....' composed for the occasion by him both as an invocation to Lord Sri Venkateswara and an asirvadam to our parents.—

శ్రీమాన్ వేంకటవల్లభోఽధికతరానందాస్పదస్సంతతం
శ్రీరామావరజేన సేవితపదోఽనంతాబ్ధిలబ్ధోదయః ।
ప్రేమ్ణా నాయక ఇత్మవాప్తశరణాన్ సంతోషయ్ వైష్ణవాన్
జీయాత్ షష్టిసమశ్చిరాయ,సుదృఢః శ్రీ శ్రీనివాసస్సుధీః ॥

The Swamy briefly explained the two meanings of the composition and then read the following verse in praise and asirvadam of our mother Sow. Vengadamma (daughter of Sri G. R. Josyer, M.A.) who can effortlessly converse in half a dozen Indian languages.

విధతాం వేంగడమ్మాయాః వైదుష్యం సర్వతోముఖం ।
యత్ర కర్ణాటకీ భాషా నృత్యతి స్వస్వభిన్నమం ॥

Ghanapathy Rajagopalacharya Swamy of Tirukkannapuram then read the following verses composed for the occasion and blessed our parents.—

1) శ్రీ భారద్వాజగోత్రీ శ్రితమతిదయితాపుత్రసంపత్సమృద్ధః
యద్వద్రిప్రాంత భూమౌ కృత జనిరతులానంత గుర్వార్యవంశ్యః ।
శ్రీమద్రామానుజార్య ప్రియసుతభగవత్పాద సేవాప్రహృష్టః
జీయాదాసోమసూర్యం జగతిశుభగుణః శ్రీనివాసార్యనామా ॥

2) In Manipravala style

L. I. C. స్థాపనేs సౌ సముచిత పదవీభూషిత
స్సత్కభాషీ, విశ్రాంతో 'బెంగళూరిల్' నిజగృహ ముప
యన్నేష మల్లేశ్వరత్తిల్ ।
శ్యాద్ధాళుః పూర్వసూక్తి ప్రవచన చతురో పండితో
వైదికాంశ్చ వ్యాజాత్ పష్ట్యబ్దపూర్తేః సహృదయ
విదుషః మానయత్కృద్య ధన్యః ॥

3) శ్రీ శ్రీనివాస శుభనామక భూసురస్య
షష్ట్యబ్దపూర్తి శుభకర్మసతాం మనోజ్ఞం ।
భూయోఽపి షష్టి శరదాం పరిపూర్తిమస్య
సంపత్సుతం యదుగిరీశం ఇహార్థయామః ॥

4) పరస్పర శుభాశంసి ప్రణయస్నిగ్ధ మానసం ।
సమేధతాం సతాంభూత్యై సతతం సాధుమండలం ॥

Sri A. N. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.Sc. Hons. Retired Geologist, then read the following verses in praise and asirvadam of our parents

నారాయణః శ్రీ యదుశ్శైలనాథః
సంపత్సుతః శ్రీ శఠకోపసూరిః ।
రామానుజార్యశ్చ యతీంద్ర శిష్యాః
తన్వన్తు భద్రం సతతం సుఖం నః ॥

ಮಂಗಲಂ ಮಾಧವಃ ಕುರ್ಯಾತ್ ಯದುಶೈಲಪತಿರ್ಹರಿಃ ।
ನಾಯಕಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಾಯ ಬಂಧು ಮಿತ್ರಸುತಾಯ ಶಂ ॥ 2

ವೃಶ್ಚಿಕೇಮಾಸಿ ಸೇನೇಶ ತಾರಾಯಾ ಮುದಿತಾಯಶಂ ।
ಪುಷ್ಣಾತು ಮಂಗಲಂ ವಿಷ್ಣುಃ ವಜ್ರೋತ್ಸವ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವೆ ॥ 3

ದಿವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯ ನಿಷ್ಣಾತಾನಂತಶರ್ಮಣಃ ।
ಪುತ್ರೇಷು ಮಧ್ಯಮಃ ಶ್ರೀಮಾ ವಿದೇಶೇಷ್ವಪಿವಿಶ್ರುತಃ ॥ 4

ವಾವದೂಕ ವರಃ ಶ್ರೀಮಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಕರ್ತಾ ಮಹಾಯಶಾಃ ।
ಭಾರದ್ವಾಜ ಕುಲೋದ್ಭೂತಃ ಪುತ್ರದ್ವಯ ಸಮನ್ವಿತಃ ॥ 5

ಚಿರಂ ಜೀವತು ಧರ್ಮಾತ್ಮಾ ಷತ್ನಾಚ ಸ್ನುಷಯಾಸಹ ।
ಕೃಪಯಾ ದೇವದೇವಸ್ಯ ಭಕ್ತಾನಾಂ ಚ ಮಹಾತ್ಮನಾಂ ॥ 6

ಕುಲೀನೌ ಗುಣ ಸಂಪನ್ನೌ ಭಗವದ್ಭಕ್ತತತ್ಪರೌ ।
ವೇದವೇದಾಂತ ದಿವ್ಯಾರ್ಥ ಶ್ರವಣೇನಿಯತಾ ವುಭೌ ॥ 7

ಅನನ್ತಾರ್ಯಸುತಶ್ಚಾಯಂ ರಾಮಾನುಜ ಸುತಾಸತೀ ।
ತದೀಯಾರಾಧನೆ ನಿಷ್ಠಾ ವೇತೌ ಪಾತು ಜಗತ್ಪತಿಃ ॥ 8

ಆಶಾಸನಮಿದಂ ಹಾರ್ದಂ ಅರ್ಪಿತಂ ಮಂಗಳಾವಹಂ ।
ಶ್ರೀಶಾನುದಾಸ ಶಿಷ್ಯೇಣ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಾರ್ಯ ಶರ್ಮಣಾ ॥ 9

Bhakta Sikhamony Rao Bahadur M. A. Rangaswamy, Retired Engineer of Darbhanga State had composed the following felicitation in Tamil,—

ಪಚ್ಚೈ ಮೇನಿಯನೇ ! ಚಂದಿರನ್ ಮಗನೇ !
ಬುಧನೇ ಪ್ರಮಾದೀಚ ವರುಷಂ ರಾಜ ನಾನವನೇ !
ಷಚ್ಚೈ ತುಳಸಿಯೈ ಮಾಲೆಯಾಯ್ ಅಣಿಂದ
ಬುಧನೇ ಶಂಗುಚಕ್ಕರ ಧಾರಣನಾನ ವಿಷ್ಣುವೇ !
ಇಚ್ಚೈಯೆಲಾಂ ನನ್ರು, ಯಾವರುಂ ಕೊಳ್ಳವೇ
ಇಚ್ಚಾಶಕ್ತಿ ಮಹಾಶಕ್ತಿ ; ಸರಸ್ವತಿಯಿನ್
ಇಶೈ ಶಕ್ತಿಯು ಮಾಕುಂ ! ಇನ್ರು ಷಷ್ಟಿಯಬ್ದಿಯೈ ಕಾಣಲಾಮೇ !

ಶುಭಂ ಮಂಗಳಂ.

Messages of good wishes were received from respected elders like Jagadacharya P. A. Annangaracharya Swamy of Perumal Koil, Upanyasa Chakravarthy Sollin Selvan Tiruvali Ramanuja Iyengar Swamy of Sri Villiputtur, Dr. R. S. Iyengar of Mysore, Sri R. A. Iyengar, Advocate, Ramanagaram, and last but not least from Sri G. R. Josyer, our maternal grandfather, Editor 'Rationalist', a rare jewel of India, who has packed his life with uncountable achievements and earned everlasting glory by unearthing and editing the great Vymanika Shastra, Shringara Prakasha etc. and other literary gems and going strong even after 80 and striving to seek to find and not to yield and yet characterestically 'ಹೊಗಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಬಾಯ್ಬಿಡದೆ'. His message of good wishes served to voice the feelings of all the honoured guests and ran thus.—

'I am glad to hear that tomorrow the completion of 60 years of your useful, satvic, and intellectual life is being celebrated. I pray that you may be spared for many

decades more, and that your wife, sons and daughter-in-law may enjoy prosperity and happiness during the period !" We can only very inadequately express our sincere gratitude to all these well wishers for showering their blessings on us and strive to emulate the good example shown by our elders.

After the Tadiyaradhanam and Veda Ashirvadam, the function was rounded off with the distribution of presents to guests and Tambula viniyogam.

Dr. M. N. Anadaram, M.SC., P.H.D., (CANADA)
and M. N. Ramanarayan, M.SC.,
Raman Research Institute.

The "Rationalist" is glad to congratulate Sri M. N. Srinivasan, B.Sc., Hons., LL.B., Advocate and Author, on the occasion, and to wish him many more years of a happy and intellectual life. It may be recorded here that 30 years ago, in 1943, the Government charged the Editor before the High Court with Contempt of Court, and Sri Srinivasan was good enough to defend the case on our behalf.

On the appointment of Sir P. Venkataramana Rao of Madras as Chief Justice of the High Court, we heard the local Judiciary express chagrin as such imports into top appointments would cut off the hopes of local Judiciary for promotion to top places. We published 3 articles styled "What is This ?" and were charged with Contempt of Court before Justices Nageshwara Iyer and Sringaravelu Mudaliar of the High Court. Advocate General Lakshmana Gowda presented the Government's case, and Sri M. N. Srinivasan appeared for us, and pleaded that there was no contempt. The Judges agreed and dropped the case. The member of the Judiciary who had conversed with us on the subject at the Club lounge, subsequently became Chief Justice, like his eminent father earlier !

So the connection of Sri M. N. Srinivasan with the "Rationalist" is historic in the life of the Rationalist, though the trial was not so historic as Tilak's trial for sedition in "Kesari" and "Maratha", and Arbindo Ghosh's trial for sedition in the "Yuganthar". And so the Rationalist offers its best wishes to Sri Srinivasan on the occasion of his Shashtipoorthi !

G. R. Josyer
Editor.

IT IS SO COMMON !

The Hohenzollern empire collapsed 55 years ago. But the descendants of the last Kaiser are still respectfully addressed as princes in West Germany and have no few admirers among the older generation. And so when Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the great—grandson of Kaiser Wilhelm II, was found guilty of as primitive an offence as plagiarism there was a great to-do. After having studied history and political sciences for 21 semesters at the Erlangen University in Nuremberg, Friedrich Wilhelm finally wrote a dissertation on the theme "The Foundation of the Reich in the Light of Neutral Press Comment." It earned him a doctorate and the author hastened to publish his work in book form. That was his mistake. No sooner had the book appeared than it was discovered that more than two-thirds of it had been lifted word for word from three other books. There was a public scandal and the Prince found himself without his doctor's degree !

MOVIE STAR

The latest victim of the horror film business is reported from Sao Paulo, Brazil. Maria Grasas Berida, a would-be movie star of 22, decided to give herself a try-out in the role of a ghost. Garbed and made up accordingly she took to prowling the boulevards of the town at night scaring people out of their wits. Maria's story has a tragic ending. Her get up was so convincing that one man on encountering the ghostly figure at dead of night pulled out his gun and shot her !

SHADY MAYORS EVERYWHERE

The Uruguayan town of Paysandu built itself a brand-new prison. The city fathers, including the Mayor who addressed the opening ceremong, debated the question of whom to accord the "honour" of being the first inmate. The name of famous thieves, swindlers and burglars were mentioned, but no appropriate candidate was found. The following day, however, who should be clapped into one of the cells of the new building but the Mayor himself ! He had been engaging in some shady car deals.

BY AIR PRESSURE

Four Japanese firms have joined together to buy the licence to develop in Japan the successful Soviet pipeline system for the transport of solid materials.

First applied to carrying loads of ore from quarry to a building materials factory in Georgia, the system consists of a train of wagons driven along a tube by air pressure.

Quite low pressures can move loads of 25 tons at speeds of over 25 mph. The tube can run on the surface, under water, or through tunnels underground.

Apart from such industrial applications, the Japanese firms are planning to use the system for underground transport of refuse within city boundaries.

"COARSE TEA"

The Soviet Union is starting to produce excellent "instant tea" from "coarse" tea clippings, hitherto used only to extract caffeine for medical use.

The caffeine is now produced synthetically, leaving 75,000 tons of surplus clippings. These are to be turned into 30,000 tons of instant tea in a process devised by the Institute of Plant Biochemistry. They are first roasted or steam-cooked, then dried, and then the essential substances are extracted by hot water, filtered and reduced to powder.

Tea-tasters failed to tell the difference between this instant and an American brand made from ordinary leaf.

The main Soviet tea-growing areas are in Georgia, Azerbaijan and around Krasnodar. This year they expect to pick 300,000 tons of top quality leaf, which will produce about 75,000 tons of conventional "packet" tea.

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"Just as gold is judged by four tests, rubbing, cutting, heating and beating, man is judged by four tests, his manners, qualities, actions and munificence."

"I do not look on any one as my own or anyone as aliens. Therefore I live happily."

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Dewan Bahadur K. S. RAMASWAMY SASTRY,
in the "Hindu", Madras.

* * *

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VOL XXXIV No 5] Monday 28-1-1974 [PRICE NP. 0-10

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PAUL GETTY
MILLIONAIRE

Every morning shortly before noon, a nall wrinkled man walks into an office on ie ground floor of Sutton Place, his stately nglish home in Surrey and peers at a jigging icker tape machine. He recently admitted : I really don't care how rich I am", but . Paul Getty, probably the richest man in he world, has got that way by meticulous ttention to detail and, says an aide, "knowng absolutely everything that's going on 24 iours a day".

Today his total wealth cannot be far short of 500 million pounds ! Though as he says, 'most of it is invested and I don't have much n the way of ready cash. Probably not much more than 1 pound in my pocket" !

Getty's story is not exactly in the rags-to-riches tradition. Though that was certainly the story of his father, George F. Getty, who began in poverty, but became a successful pioneer of the American oil industry and died in 1930 leaving a fortune of neary 40 million pounds !

But Jean Paul Getty's inheritance was only about 1,250,000 pounds, which was enough to start him as an independent oil prospector. His first coup was buying a mineral lease on a site near to Stone Bluff, California, for about 125 pounds. The first test well proved rich and two weeks later he sold the lease at a profit of 3000 pounds, enough to convince him his future was in the oil business !

He decided to retire and enjoy himself. He tried it for two years, but became so bored that he decided it was time he went back to work ! He acquired a plot in the suburbs of Los Angeles for about 3000 pounds. Two wells drilled on the site brought in a profit of more than 100,000 pounds in the next nine years. Even more spectacular was a lease Getty bought in Alamitos Heights for about 2000 pounds in 1926. The man he bought from had purchased it four days earlier for about 1000 pounds and wanted a quick profit. Four wells Getty drilled on the property proved gushers. In 12 years they produced a 10,000 per cent profit on his original investment,....more than 200,000 pounds.

Shortly after his father's death, in the depths of the depression, Paul Getty had decided to buy oil stocks which were at all-time low prices. Now he began to envisage the organisation of a completely integrated oil business, which handled not only exploration and production, but also refining, transportation and even retailing.

In 1932, he began buying shares in Tide water Oil Co., one of California's seven major oil companies. Twenty years later, buying more and more shares along the way, he gained control of the firm.

Getty has continually added to his growing fortune by deals in property, real estate and other investments. In 1938, he bought the Hotel Pierre in New York for nearly 600,000 pounds, less than a quarter of what it origi-

nally cost to build in 1930. Today it is worth about 12 million pounds ! He has also bought several hundred acres of land in Acapulco, Mexico, where he eventually built his other hotel, the Pierre Marques, on Revolcadero Beach.

While battling to get control of Tidewater Oil, Getty in 1937 acquired control of a firm called Mission Corporation. Among the company's holdings was a 57 per cent interest in Skelly Oil Co., a major firm. This gave Getty controlling interest in a company which to-day has assests worth more than 132 million pounds—which came almost as a windfall !

In 1949 Getty's company paid the Saudi Arabian Government more than 3 million pounds for the right to explore and drill for oil in the Neutral Zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Experts predicted Getty would bankrupt himself and his companies by prospecting in this barren desert, and indeed it took four years and an investment of more than 10 million pounds before they found oil. But the Neutral Zone proved to be one of world's most valuable oil properties. And Getty's concession run up to the year 2003.

For years, despite his vast growing fortune Getty managed to remain practically unknown to the world at large. Then in 1957, the American business magazine "Fortune" reported his name at the head of a list of America's wealthiest people. "Since then", says the bashful billionaire, "I've been beseiged by requests to reveal exactly how much money I have. I'm seldom believed when I reply in all honesty that I don't know, that there is no way I can know ! "Most of my wealth is invested in the business I own or control ; I make no claims about the extent of my wealth, and I really don't care how rich I am !"

A man has to be pretty wealthy before he can say something like that ! F. C.

HURRY AND WASTE

General Jessie Allen, deputy chief of America's tactical air planning staff, was in such a rush to get to a Pentagon conference in Washington that he spurned a waiting staff car at the military airfield for the 16-kilometre journey and took a helicopter instead. He saved, newspapers calculated, 15 minutes and used up more than 200 litres of fuel instead of one and a half or two ! The subject of the meeting, said one newspaper, was : "Plans to conserve fuel in the energy crisis brought on by the Middle East war."!

COURT SUITS

Shortly before his death, lawyer Sjodin of Goteborg (Sweden) drew up a will leaving all his money to the local mental hospital. "I have made this money representing cranks who often indulge in long and costly litigation on the most trivial of pretexts. I hope it will go to those who have been driven into a lunatic asylum merely because they had no money to squander on court suits."

CINE STAR

No one will recognise in this old beggar trudging the streets of Madrid the woman

(*Continued on Page No.* 6)

FOREWORD

At last, at long last, we have completed printing Maharaja Bhojaraja's majestic literary work, "Sringara Prakasha". The four volumes have taken a toll of over 20 years, and involved heavy strain. It has been like Bhageeratha bringing the Ganges for the salvation of his ancestors!

At the same time we were being urged to publish Maharshi Bharadwaja's "Vymanika Sastra", another great work of the past. We have felt like carrying both the Himalayas and Vindhyas on our frail shoulders!

God, through the inner voice, urged us to undertake the two works, and sustained us through the physical and financial strain of the two monumental undertakings.

The manuscript of the Foruth volume of Sringara Prakasha was far from perfect, and proved taxing. The ink was faded, the writing was marred by "hand-mistakes", the pages were torn and presented gaps amidst the writing. Much erudition and insight was required to make the printing approximate to the thousand year old manuscript of Bhojaraja as he wrote his beloved work. That precious manuscript, where did it go? Why were there only 2 or 3 imperfect copies in Kerala, and not a scrap anywhere else in India, not even in Bhojaraja's home State of Central India?

Let us be grateful that at last we have found Bhojaraja's great work, and that the complete work in four volumes is now available to the world of Sanskrit scholars.

It is curious that it was left to us to accomplish the great task. The Kerala University where the manuscript was found could have published it. The Madras University which has a copy and to which the Yatiraja Swamy offered his manuscript for publishing rebuffed him. The Mysore University

also, which has become insular and parochial, disdained him. The Vikram University of Bhojaraja's home State, should have undertaken it, but did not. And now a humble, aged Sanskritist of Mysore has fulfilled the task which four Universities had felt to be beyond them ! Bhartrihari says,

प्रारभ्यते नखलु विघ्नभयेननीचैः प्रारभ्यविघ्न विहता विरमंतिमध्याः ।
विघ्नैर्मुहुर्मुहुरपि प्रतिहन्यमाना प्रारब्धमुत्तमगुणानपरित्यजन्ति ॥

We hope the spirit of Bhojaraja, and the spirit of Sri Yadugiri Sampathkumara Swami, feel pleased that the manuscript has at last seen the light of day. Perhaps before long we shall meet them in person in the gardens of Elysium, in Indra's Deva Sabha, or among the Nityasooris of Vykuntha, or the Pramathas of Kylaasa !

G. R. JOSYER

OM TAT SAT

यावन्मूर्ध्निहिमांशुकन्दलवतीस्वर्वाहिनीधूर्जटे
र्यावद्वक्षसि कौस्तुभस्तबकिते पद्मा मुरद्वेषिणः ।
यावच्चित्तमुदस्त्रिलोकविजयप्रोच्चं धनुः कौसुमं
भूयात्तावदियंकृतिःकृतधियांकर्णावतंसोत्पलम् ॥

(*Continued from Page No* 3)

who symbolised beauty and well-being in the twenties ! The portrait of Natalie Castro then graced hundred-peseta bills. To help the poor woman, Madrid artist Begijar has painted a new portrait of Natalie which he intends to auction off and give her the money. But, fearing the idea might fail, he decided not to paint her as she is today. In his picture, which he has called "Natalie and the Dove," she is the young woman of the hundred-peseta banknote.

SHOWER RECORD

David Foreman of Niagara Falls, U. S. A., has set a new world record in remaining under a shower for seven days, seven hours and seven minutes ! The old record belonged to David Hoffman of Indiana.

THUMB-MARK

Big Stores in San Francisco have thought up a new way of dealing with people who pay for their purchases with cheques—they are required to leave the print of the thumb of their right hand on the reverse side. Police believe this will help combat the fake-cheque racket.

JOB-HUNTING

Ferrie Olivia Poulner, whose husband is a millionaire, thought she would see if it was really hard for a person to find a job. And so she decided to make a round of employment agencies, incognito of course. Ten of them turned her down ! She was told that she was too old (she is 42), not good-looking (although she won a beauty contest in 1965), and not bright. Later she told reporters : "The suffering the unemployed have to go through is indescribable. In their search of work, they have to travel in packed subways." This was apparently the only difficulty the millionaire's wife saw !

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RATIONALIST

WEEKLY

Founded : 1940

Proprietor & Editor G.R. JOSTER, M.A., F.R.E.S

VOL XXXIV No 6-7] Monday 4-2-1974 & 11-2-1974 [PRICE NP. 0-10

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PAUL GETTY
MILLIONAIRE
II
The Sequel,

Kidnappings have become so common in the West that as often as not they are little more than a one-day sensation. But the story of the kidnapping of Paul Getty III, grandson of Paul Getty I, the richest man in the capitalist world, has been featured in the West European and American newspapers and illustrated magazines for the last five months.

To start from the beginning, Paul Getty I, a shrewd and ruthless operator even by American standards, owns, besides his oil empire, some 100 other business undertakings. He is notorious for his greed and an almost pathological pettiness in money matters.

He has been married and divorced five times and has five sons and 14 grandchildren. When he made his pile, he moved to England, bought an old castle, began throwing fabulous parties and entered British "high society".

Nevertheless, the old man – he is 81 – is still penny-pinching. He has had pay telephones installed in his castle for use by his guests, he personally goes over the household accounts, and in winter, if there are no guests, the heat in the great hall is turned off! Incidentally, he moved to England not so much because of social ambitions as to conceal some of his colossal profits from the American internal revenue officers.

But if the founder of the Getty dynasty is something of a colourful, if not particularly lovable, figure, none of his sons is particularly gifted. Nevertheless, they all occupy some position in the old man's billion-dollar business. Eugene Paul, Paul II, represented the Getty concern in Italy, although he preferred the life of a playboy on the Cote d'Azur to office work.

His son, Paul III, did not get on either with his dad or his granddad. Nor, evidently, did they take much interest in him. He left his mother, long divorced from Paul II, at the age of 14 and started to lead the life of a hippie. Later he went in for art, studying painting and sculpture at an art studio run by Marcello Grisi. Some of his works were actually bought by American tourists. After all they bore the signature of a grandson of a multimillionaire!

Paul's disappearance caused scarcely a ripple at first. It was his girl friend Martine Zacher who raised the alarm. Then his mother got worried after a phone call announcing that Paul had been kidnapped. After that the press started a hue and cry. Grandpa's help was solicited. But he sternly declared that he would not contribute a penny to Paul's release. He had 14 grandchildren and if he once started shelling out there would be no end to it!

In the meantime the press was full of contradictory versions of the kidnapping. Some believed that his mother herself was involved, others, that the thing had started as a hoax on Paul's part, but that later he had fallen into the hands of real gangsters. Experts, however, maintained that no professional gangsters would behave as these had done. At first they had demanded 10,000 million lire in 1,000-lire notes, which would have made a giant parcel weighing about 400 kilogrammes. Then they asked for 300 million marks. Moreover, the kidnappers addressed their demands to Paul's father, his mother, his grandfather, his girl friend, and the artist Grisi. The whole affair received the widest publicity which is something professional gangsters usually avoid.

In November events took an unexpectedly dramatic turn when a Rome newspaper received a small plastic package containing a blood-stained ear. And ten days later the reporters of another newspaper, Il Tempo, in answer to an anonymous phone call, drove out to the Naples highway and, following instructions, found hidden under a milepost an envelope with five photographs of Paul (minus an ear) and two letters. One was in the boy's own handwriting, the other, typewritten, was from his captors.

Paul implored his relatives to take pity on him and pay the ransom. They had cut off one of his ears, he wrote, and begged his grandfather to let bygones be bygones and help him, promising to do anything he asked, even to go back to school!

The family finally had to do something. representative came from London to Rome to pay the ransom—2000 million lire ($ 3.4 million) — and negotiate the boy's release. He asked the police not to interfere. The lawyer also said that Paul Getty II had raised the money himself without any help from Paul I, who contiuued to refuse any help.

The story ended quite recently. Early in the morning of December 15, after the ransom had been handed over to the kidnappers, Paul Getty III was picked up not far from a petrol station somewhere in southern Italy. He is now in hospital recovering from shock. His right ear was indeed cut off.

* * *

Grand-father has only 1 pound in his packet, grandson has one ear cut off! That is riches!

FLYING SAUCERS

Toulouse, February. 2 (AP).

A team of scientists who flew over central Africa in the Concorde prototype on June 30 to observe an eclipse of the sun may have accidentally photographed a flying saucer!

Two of the scientists, Serg Koutchmy of the French National Centre for Scientific Research and Claude Poher, of the National Centre for Space Studies examined and analysed the mission's films and photogaraphic plates for more than six months.

They reported that the pictures seam to show a brightly lit circular object "which could have been more than 640 feet in diameter." The plane was flying 16,200 metres over Chad at the time the pictures were taken.

ARISTOTLE ONASSIS MILLIONAIRE

Half a century ago a young Greek left his native land as a refugee from the Turkish invasion. He had 100 pounds borrowed from his father, out of which he paid his fare on a crowded ship to Buenos Aires. To-day he is among the world's richest men, with a personal fortune reputed to exceed 150 million pounds and works just as hard as ever.

Just how did Aristotle Socrates Onassis make his fortune? "He is a man of tremendous application," says a business colleague. "He also worked out methods of financing projects which were revolutionary at the time, but are standard procedure to-day."

Certainly nothing has ever been easy for him. When the Turks captured his home town of Smyrna in 1922, Onassis, then 16, was imprisoned for a time, but finally released because of his youth. He became friendly with the American vice-consul and a Turkish general billeted in the Onassis family home and secured safe conduct documents from both, enabling him to move freely about the captured city.

His family were prosperous tobacco merchants and kept a considerable amount of money in their office safe. Young Aristotle was able to get into the office with his passes and used some of the money to buy supplies of food and other necessities for his family while they were in prison. Because of his activities, he was on the point of being arrested again by the Turks, so he borrowed 100 pounds from his father and set sail for Argentina.

He arrived in Buenos Aires with little money and unable to speak a word of Spanish. But he talked his way into a job—as a telephone switchboard operator! Onassis worked nights, and to save money, shared a bed with a friend who worked days. For a year he had little more than three hours sleep a night!

He learned about 5 per cent of the tobacco smoked in Argentina came from the Balkans. With his family business connections and knowledge he began importing Balkan tobacco and within two years increased the proportion of Balkan tobacco smoked in the Argentina to nearly 35 per cent!

The shippers who brought his tobacco needed return cargoes, and Onassis found them. He exported hides, grain and wool aboard these ships. This enterprise provided the foundation of his knowledge and experience in the shipping business. The profits quickly flowed in. He made about 25,000 pounds in a couple of years, and by the time he was 25 he was a dollar millionaire!

Many fortunes were wiped out in the Depression years of the 1930s. Onassis not only protected the fortune he had built up, but laid the foundations for making it even larger. At the bottom of the slump, when ships all over the world were idle and rusting in harbours, he bought six ships from a Canadian firm for about 25,000 pounds! As business picked up, the ships were brought

into use and before long had paid for themselves and began earning profits.

By 1936 Onassis was able to build his first tanker, and by the time war broke out he had built two more. After the war, Onassis realised that the future of the oil tanker business lay in building even larger vessels with their large-scale economies of operating costs.

He also worked out methods of financing his ship-building which to-day are standard practice. He persuaded finance houses that a long term charter agreement from an international oil company was as good as money in the bank. He received a large offer for his whaling fleet and judging that it was time to get out of whaling, sold out at a big profit.

These days, besides his huge fleet of tankers, he has other business interests which began merely as hobbies. He has a 20 year lease on Olympic Airways, the Greek airline. Onassis is also the main shareholder in the Societe des Bains de Mers at Monte Carlo, which controls the Casino, the Opera House, five hotels, a ballet company, a bathing beach and a great deal of property and real estate in the tiny principality !

From the shadow of his Monte Carlo headquarters, Onassis can look down on the harbour where his yacht Christina is anchored. Now he sails in luxury, with an El Greco painting in his saloon. It is a far cry from the crowded emigrant ship on which he sailed half a century ago on his way to making his millions !

* * *

Then he married Jaqueline Kennedy, and did not "live happily ever after" ! She has proved his Waterloo, and bitten out a big slice of his fortune !

U. S. A. PAST MERIDIAN

The birth rate in the United States hit a record low in 1972. According to Department of Health statistics, there were only 73.4 births per 1000 women aged between 15 and 45 (82.3 in 1971). The average number of children per family now stands at 2.03. Specialists attribute this decline in the birth rate to the deterioration of the standard of living due to rising prices.

In 1972, for the first time in many decades, there were more bicycles sold in the United States than cars—11.5 million against 10.6 million. In the past two years, it has been calculated, the number of people buying bikes has been increasing on the average by 30 per cent a year. The car—symbol of U.S. "prosperity"—seems to be losing its lustre !

WHY NOT ?

Fifty-eight year old Etienne Mercier, the West German weekly Illustrierte Wochenzeitung reports, was recently ejected from a Paris theatre for falling asleep and snoring during a performance. Mme Mercier was indignant. "Snoring is a free expression of opinion," she said. "If I don't like a play, I have the right to fall asleep and snore in the seat I have paid for !"

LIFE ON STARS

Some 150,000 million stars, similar to our sun, shine in our Galaxy alone. Scientists have calculated that one or two per cent of our Galaxy's stars may have planetary systems on which life is possible.

What kind of life is it? On the pages of science fiction novels we find both metal beings feeding on atomic energy, and clots of thought living in space, and silicon pyramids, etc. Let us not try to compete with science fiction writers, but look at the neighbouring planets through the eyes of a chemist.

Terrestrial protein beings are fantastically hardy. We are used to terrestrial atmospheric pressure, but spores of fungi were found at a height of 33 km where pressure comes but to 0.04 atmosphere. Ultraviolet radiation, a serious enemy of life, is preferred by mulberry silkworms. A dosage of 600 roentgens is lethal to man; but in the water surrounding an atomic reactor which gets over a million roentgent per hour, some forms of bacteria have been found. Radiation does not affect them. Microorganisms, as spores can stand a "frost" that is close to absolute zero (273° below zero).

The hardiness of protein organisms allows us to assume their existence on the ageing Mars and hot Venus. However, the notoriusly eternally cold "dead" planets—Jupiter Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto—are much more interesting to a chemist.

Terrestrial life owes its origin to water, dissolved organic compounds and synthesised complex molecules. It protected primitive living organisms against deadly ultraviolet rays. But this job can be done by other liquids too.

Hydrogen and helium, carbon and nitrogen, neon and oxygen are the building bricks of the Universe. The leading place on Earth was captured by oxygen which has bound almost all other elements into compounds. But where there is a lack of oxygen.

"BEST-SELLERS"

One finds many highly artistic works among the best sellers: books by Graham Greene, Andre Malraux, Jerome Salinger and other well-known authors. But alongside these one often comes across pulp literature.

Best-seller lists are published by many language newspapers and magazines. The NEW YORK TIMES, the biggest paper in the United States, carries weekly lists of the ten most popular novels and ten best sellers of a general type-publicistic, medical, culinary, etc. This is done above all for commercial purposes. The inclusion of a book in a best-seller list creates interest in it and builds up a demand which it sometimes does not deserve! As a result, many books of no artistic value whatsoever are published in editions running into millions of copies!

Here is one of the typical lists of American best sellers. Listed under No. 2 is Kurt Vonnegut's "Breakfast of Champions.' Soviet readers know his "Slaughterhouse-Five," "Cat's Cradle" and other works which have been translated into the Russian. In "Breakfast of Champions" too he combines the fact with fantasy in depicting the ailing bourgeois society.

But in the same list one finds Jac-queline Susann's sex novel "Once is Not Enough." Third place is given a thriller by former gangster Erdman. Among the non-fiction books is "The Onion Field" by former policeman Joseph Wambaugh. Like-wise much in demand is publicist Theodore Harold White's "The Making of the President."

The term "best seller" is now also being applied to disks and films!

Dr. K. A. Subramania Iyer Lucknow
Ex-Vice Chancellor,
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DearSri Josyer,

I have got volumes I II III of your Shringara Prakasha. I do not know if any more volumes have been published. May I request you to send me by V. P. P. the subsequent volumes of this work ? I shall be thankful if you will treat this order as urgent.

* * *

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* * *

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Dear Sri Josyer,

I am extremely happy to know your edition of "Vymanika Shastra," a unique work, is published through your tireless efforts. The whole world of scholars has been laid under deep obligation by you. I pray you are enabled to publish the concluding volume of "Shringara Prakasha" soon. Further, I pray god He bestows a long and healthy life of 120 years on you, to serve the cause of Sanskrit learning ! I am Yours Sincerely

* * * V. M. Kulkarni

Professor A. N. Aklujkar
Vancouver, Canada, Marburg, Lahn, West Germany.

Recently I was very much delighted to get hold of the first three volumes of the Sringara–Prakasha that you have published with so much dedication and perseverence. I am an admirer of Bhoja both because I am interested in Sanskrit poetics and because Bhoja preserves a number of passages from the partly preserved Vakyapadiya–vritti of Bhartruhari, of whose works I am doing a study for the past few years.

Since the SP helps me immensely in my study of the Vakyapadiya–vritti, I am very keen to acquire a copy of its unpublished portion. Have you already published the fourth volume or got printed at least a few of its formes ? Could you by any chance make the volume or the formes available to me ? If the answer is yes, please send the material by printed matter, airmail, at your earliest convenience to the address given below. I shall appreciate your gesture and will not fail to make due acknowledgement in my publication of the Vritti. University, Marburg, W. Germany.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF SANSKRIT RESEARCH

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Revised, Edited and Published by

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Founder, International Academy of Sanskrit Research,

and Printed by

G. N. JOSYER, B.E.

AT CORONATION PRESS, MYSORE-4.

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Printed at the Coronation Press, Chamaraja Road, Mysore-4 & Published by G. R. Josyer.

Registered No. K.R.N.N. 25

RATIONALIST

WEEKLY

Founded : 1940

Proprietor & Editor G.R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S

VOL XXXIV No 8] Monday 18-2-1974 [PRICE NP. 0-10

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RS. 25-00.

JUNIOR'S "EDUCATION"

Mr. Smith has a son who is in his last year high school. And so it is natural that his tention was caught by an item he came ross recently in U. S. News and World eport. Or rather the facts and figures it ted. Here is what it said :

"By the time a youngster graduates from igh school he has spent more time watching levision (15,00 hours) than he has going school (12,0.0 hours) ...

"An 11 year old burglar and his 7 year old ccomplice told police that they had learned urglary techniques on TV....

"The average TV viewer saw violence epicted in 8 of every 10 cartoons during the 972–73 season".

There were many other similar facts and gures in the article.

After reading it, Mr. Smith decided to see vhere his son and heir had picked up more nowledge — in school or over TV.

"Now, jnnior, let's see what you've learned n school. What d'you know about the law of Boyle and Mariotte ?"

"Who ? You probably mean Bonnie and Clyde. They have their own law : hit hard nd shoot straight" !

"Looks like you're not very strong in physics. All right, then, what is a carat ?"

"Not carat but Karate. It's a kind of Japanese fight in which there are no rules. It's great. Haven't you seen it on TV ?"

"Hm....Let's try elementary mathematics. How about converting 12 inches into centimetres ?"

"Easy stuff. Twelve inches is the length of a karate stick. It is made of two pieces of wood joined by a leather thong and is used to garrotte or bash a victim. In centimetres that would be about 30".

"More or less correct. And now a question about our history. What's our fiftieth state called ? I'll help you a little. It's Ha–wa...."

"Hawaii Five–O".

"Hawaii Five–O ?!"

"Ycah, it's a crackerjack film full of tortures "

"I see", Mr. Smith interrupted him. "Are you as brilliant in literature ? Who's the heorine of Shaw's 'Pygmalion' ?"

"Never heard of it. Now if it were a sex show ..."

"Stop ! It's Elisa Doolittle".

"The only Doolittle I know is a he. It's Dr. Doolittle, the hero of a series of cartoons for children.

"My God !" Mr. Smith moaned. "And you have such decent parents too. Incidentally, ever heard of heredity ? Of genes and DNA molecules ?"

"You surprise me, Dad ! Who hasn't heard of jeans. But let me ask you one : have you seen 'NBC Follies' ?"

"That's enough ! Let's try some geography. What d'you know about Rhode Island ?"

"Rhode Island ? That's where Senator John Pastore comes from. He's a real crank. He heads the Senate Communications Sub–Committee and has been pushing for 'violence rating'. But nothing will come of it".

That was as much as Mr. Smith could stomach. He dismissed Junior, rang up a television company executive he knew and told him about his anxiety about the future of the rising generation.

"There's nothing we can do about it", the man told him. "The films you mentioned are very popular with the TV viewers, and especially with our advertisers. Your own company has paid us a tidy some to include its ad in 'NBC Follies' " !

* * *

That is the T. V. India is racing for !

Ed.

LONG LIFE IN KOREA

The average life span of Koreans is being extended steadily with the improvement in living conditions. According to a survey conducted by the government in 1970. the life span of Koreans reached 64.8 years on the average, 62.9 for men and 66.8 for women.

It also appears that islanders or those residing along the coastal areas in general, live longer than those elsewhere in the country. Officials attributed the phenomenon to improved relief facilities, increased food, and other improvement in the standard of living.

According to government statistics, the average life span of Koreans was 33.5 years between 1926–1930 ; 35.6 in 1931–1935 ; 52.4 in 1955–1960 ; 61.9 in 1966 and 64.8 in 1970. This figure indicates that the life of Koreans has been extended by 31.3 years in the past 30 years !

The survey, conducted by the Economic Planning Board, shows that the number of those aged more than 65 reached 1,039,000, representing 3.3 per cent of the total population. Of the old people, 266,000 are in the urban areas while 773,000, or almost three times the urban figure, are in the rural zones.

Rich Diet : By provinces, Chejudo, an island off Korea's south coast, has the highest number (5.6 per cent) while the capital city of Seoul recorded the least number (1.8 per cent). In Chejudo, according to the survey, those who are more than 80 in age numbered 4118 (1085 men, 3033 women), or 0.97 per cent of the total island population. Such people in Seoul numbered only 0.16 per cent, the least in the country !

In addition, a large number of aged persons were found in Ulsan, Namhee, Kangjin, Yosu—all coastal areas of the peninsula. Why do the people on island and coastal zones live longer ? There is no official analysis by the government. However, health officials give various reasons.

First of all, according to Prof. Ra Sejin of the Seoul National University Medical College, the islanders and those along the coastal areas have easy access to protein from fish and other marine products. Secondly he says, they enjoy fresh air and are less affected by communicable diseases, largely because of infrequent transportation to and from other areas.

Prof. Huh Jung of the Graduate School of Public Health, Seoul National University, also cited food as the primary reason for the prolonged life of the islanders. He reminded that islanders and coastal people eat much sea-weeds and other marine products containing iodine, an important element for the maintenance of good health.

Simple Life : Another Seoul National University professor cities the simple way of living by the island people as a cause for their long life. They (islanders) have a simple way of thinking and do not feel the stress or pressure urban people experience, says Prof. Lee Song Ho. In addition, the disinfectant effect provided by the sea water also eliminated minor diseases, he observed.

According to the health authorities, Mrs. Kim Chin Hwa of Seoul, aged 121, is the oldest Korean. Among men, Kim Tae Hyon, also of Seoul, is the oldest at 116!

From "Korean News".

SACRED BOOKS

As religions are many every one has its sacred book.

Ours are much older and yet if their contents are examined impartially as they have been from time to time by some Western scholars every right thinking person will like to make those books their constant companions. Although old they strike a modern note.

A connoisseur like the late Maurice Maeterlinck wrote in the present century that "the truths one comes across in the Vedas are so great that they have not been surpassed by other truths."

Leaving Belgium, Maeterlinck's fatherland, if we go to America we cannot for the life of us ignore Thoreau who gives his impression in these words :

"What extracts from the Vedas I have read fall on me like the light of a higher and purer luminary which describes a loftier course through a purer stratum free from particulars : simple, universal. The Vedas contain a sensible account of God."

The implication is that it is not a sensible account that is given elsewhere.

The Indians have been living up to principles of their religion. Else Will Durant would not expect that India will return good for evil.

To turn over the pages of our sacred books is cheering. We are at every step reminded that there exists a Being who is indeed great.

The reign of religion in the West lasted for eighteen centuries. In France Voltaire and the Encyclopaedists and in England Thomas Paine dealt it a death blow.

Diderot, their contemporary, "Was the first to bring together the ideas and practices of scientific knowledge and industry, with a new philosophy that challenged and later overthrew the absolutist, ecclesiastical and military spirit of the old governing classes. He spent many hours in the manufactories and workshops of artisans compiling his knowledge."

Voltaire and Paine were not atheists. "Had not God existed", so runs a saying of Voltaire, "He would have had to be invented." He meant that the idea that God exists is a good one.

The man in the street started arguing that "had God really existed He would have been seen."

Long ago the belief was current in India that God is infinite, whereas man is finite. A finite being cannot for the life of him understand, see fully what is infinite. In other words, the average Indian did not believe in the existence of an anthropomorphic God. H. G. Rawlinson quotes the Veda as saying "his sound is heard but his form is unseen" and adds that "the Vedic gods, unlike those of the Greeks, were not clearly anthropomorphised."

We are all God's children. The children see their father when he rises early in the morning. He is then out of sight and appears only when the day's work is over. To the Vedas, only a fourth of Him is here. The remaining three-fourths is in Heaven. This is pure monotheism. He is omnipotent as he is one, not more than one. He is omnipresent.

But why cannot the naked eyes see him ? The question is childish. Do we see the wind when it blows ? Everything is not seen.

And yet the Supreme Being is seen in his works. Our body moves because it has a mover to move it. The earth moves. A Mover moves it, gives it motion. In Sanskrit "Go" is one of the names of the earth. Go is the English Go and it means "to move."

It took the West centuries to understand something about the working of the mind. Psychology is now a popular subject. The mind aroused interest, then Yoga won popularity. Behaviourism tried to divert our attention from introspection, consciousness when psychology became the science of behaviour. Still the workings of the mind do not leave us cold.

In every home there is a vessel to keep milk or ghee. He who has not seen it at his own place cannot fail to find one at his next door neighbour's. The vessel that holds ghee is steady. The Veda, so to say, likens the mind to such a utensil. It is steady when it is not empty. Man is enjoined to fill it :

"May we get noble aspirations from all quarters." Marcus Aurelius saw some connection between our manners and our ideas : "Your manners will depend very much upon the quality of what you frequently think ; for the soul is as it were tinged with the colour and complexion of thought".

Noble thoughts are welcome. Room is found for them so that they may push out bad thoughts that assail one at every moment. Another Vedic prayer is : "Enable us to hear what is good with our ears, and see what is good with our eyes."

Milk and ghee are noble thoughts and mind is the vessel that holds them. The best thoughts are to be found in the ancient most book. Hence the prayer :

"May my mind, in which the three branches of knowledge contained in the four Vedas (Rig-knowledge ; Yajur—action ; Sama devotion and Atharva-sciences) can be made to rest, reside like spokes in a wheel, be possessed of noble resolves."

Full of good thoughts, the mind becomes steady. It no more flees far in the waking state to no purpose.

The mind keeps journeying even when we are asleep. The person born blind sees flowers of various colours, hears what he had never heard. The soul which is eternal, dies not when the body dies. The soul of the person born blind was, in a previous birth, in the body of somebody who had eyes and could see.

Peaceful co-existence is a great desideratum. Efforts are made day and night to avoid a third World war.

When the world was young men were told by the Vedas that love among human beings is not enough. It must be extended to all sentient creatures. The comperhensiveness of the religion of the Indians is unmatched in any country of the world.

Now that communication is easy the different countries of the world are given a better chance of understanding one another. There are some who will ask, "Must we continue to treat creatures like beasts and birds as we have been treating them ?"

Arnold Toyanbi's answer is negative as this story will show :

"I suddenly think of the story, says he, "told by a Fleming called Bushecq who was the Hapsburg Ambassador in Constantinople in about 1550. He tells how a local Christian nailed up a live bird by the wings on his door, just for fun. When the Moslems saw this, they were tremendously indignant. They unnailed the bird and nearly lynched the man. How that is quite like our nineteenth or twentieth-century English reaction.

Hinduism and Budhism are much kinder to animals than Christianity."

In the nineteenth century Arthur Schopenhauer observed :

"As religion fails to protect animals against the rough feeling and often more than bestial multitude, the duty falls to the police ; and as the police are unequal to the task, soceities for the protection of animals are now formed all over Europe and America. In the whole of uncircumcised Asia, such a procedure would be the most superfluous thing in the world, because animals are there sufficiently protected by religion, which even makes them objects of charity. How such charitable feelings bear fruit may be seen, to take an example in the great hospital for animals at Surat, whither Christians, Mohammedans and Jews can send their sick beasts, which, if cured, are very rightly not restored to their owners. In the same way, when a Brahman or a Buddhist has slice of good luck, a happy issue in any affiair, instead of humming a Te Deum, he goes to the market-place and buys birds and opens their cages at the city gate...."

The Upanishads, the Manusmriti,

The Mahabharata and the Ramayana—the above named books urge us to rest occupied with elevating thoughts. The following poem strikes us, in this connection, by its appropriateness :

I gave a beggar from my little store
Of well earned gold. He spent the
shining ore
And came again, and yet again, still cold
And hungry as before.

I gave a thought, and through that
thought of mine
He found himself, the man,
supreme divine !
Fed, clothed and crowned with
blessings manifold ;
And now he begs no more.

—Ella Wheelar William

A thought saved the beggar. It is a thought that must be given. Man was first taught to think when the Vedas were vouchsafed to them. The Vedas are not books. Nor are they readers. They are a collection of words of wisdom : Several Vedic verses about the necessity of personal cleanliness are quoted by the students of the Vedas, Manu in his turn lays down a code so that Lord Ampthill wrote in his praise that 'the great law giver, Manu, was one of the greatest sanitary reformers the world has ever seen !"

One fine morning this news alarmed everyone :

"Few Frenchman brush their teeth Paris. 18-11-71. Only one Frenchman in four uses tooth brush, and less than 10 per cent of Frenchmen brush their teeth in the morning."

And, according to survey carried out by the Ministry of Health just released, in 15 p. c. of households where tooth brush was used, five people used the same brush !

The Ministry also cited World Health Organisation figures showing that 75 p. c. of all Frenchmen have cavities in their teeth, the figure for French children was 80 p.c."

The example set by a civilised country is not edifying. Vedic scholars were not long in finding out the Vedic verse about the teeth of human beings that must be kept clean.

Those who were proud because they were convinced that they stood in no need of a guide that the injunctions found in sacred books could only raise their smile, received a shock.

B. Bisoondoyal
in "Truth," Calcutta.

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I have got volumes I II III of your Shringara Prakasha. I do not know if any more volumes have been published. May I request you to send me by V. P. P. the subsequent volumes of this work ? I shall be thankful if you will treat this order as urgent.

* * *

Professor R. S. Banerji, — Calcutta–56.

All parts of Shringara Prakasha are the fruits of your sustained labour and profound erudition. We, the teachers of Jadavpur University, Calcutta–32, are looking forward to your next parts of Bhoja's Magnum Opus. Kindly send me as soon as the parts are ready.

* * *

Dr. V. M. Kulkarni, MA.PH.D. — Bombay
Director of Languages, Maharashtra State, — 22–12–73

Dear Sri Josyer,

I am extremely happy to know your edition of "Vymanika Shastra," a unique work, is published through your tireless efforts. The whole world of scholars has been laid under deep obligation by you. I pray you are enabled to publish the concluding volume of "Shringara Prakasha" soon. Further, I pray god He bestows a long and healthy life of 120 years on you, to serve the cause of Sanskrit learning !

I am Yours Sincerely
V. M. Kulkarni

* * *

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HEROIC YOUNG

This world owes much to the old people who had passed through the portals of time. They had enriched the world with their experience, sagacity and sense of caution.

But it is equally true that the youngsters with their daring devil-may-care spirit have shaped the destiny of the world beyond our wildest imagination.

During the early part of the fifteenth century all France and North of the Loire was held by the English and their allies. A little French girl by name Joan saw a vision, and according to her she was entrusted by God with the devine mission of raising the siege of Orleans She approached her king, Charles VII and entreated him to send her with an army so that she might drive out the enemies!

It was very difficult to convince him of her sincerity because she was a mere girl of just seventeen years without any martial experience whatsoever. With great reluctance the king conceded to her request.

This farmer's girl with an army of untrained men defeated the English!

Joan was one of the honoured guests at the coronation of Charles VII which took place at Rheims. By 1453 France became a free country and the memory of Joan is cherished even today by the people of France. And the world holds her as one of the rare specimens of daring and personal courage.

Ivan was only 13 years of age when his father, the Grand Duke of Muscovy, died. This ambitious lad was not content to remain a mere duke. He wanted to rise higher still. He gathered together all the nobles in the kingdom and forced them to crown him Tsar of all Russians!

This happened in the year 1547. Thus the first Tsar of Russia began to reign when he was barely 14! Immediately Ivan conquered Kayan and brought internal peace, though towards the end of his life he turned out to be a terrible tyrant.

The eldest son of Edward III of England became famous even when he was a mere lad of 16. War broke out between England and France in the year 1346. He led the English army into the battle field at a village called Crecy. People called him The Black Prince of England because of his special fondness for an Armour which was black in colour.

Louis XIV when he became King of France in 1643 began a novel experiment. He tried to govern the people without the assistance of any Prime Minister. He evolved policies and worked them out himself. In short he supervised the affairs of his kingdom. His statement, "I am the State"! has since become famous.

His army consisted mostly of youngsters. Some of his lieutenants were less than 14 years of age! In one of his corps the oldest soldier was less than 18!

Jesus at the age of 12 exhibited such a high degree of intellectual ability that he was found in the company of the learned men of the country listening to him and putting questions. All who heard him were amazed at his learning and understanding. No doubt he ultimately developed himself into one of the Great Teachers of this World.

Thirugnanasambandar, one of the four chief Saiva Saints, was a child prodigy. At the tender age of three he could repeat all the Saivite hymns of praise. In a short span of 15 years he lived a full life of usefulness to humanity!

His marriage was arranged when he was 16. The sacred fire was lit, and around it the young Thirugnanasambandar and his

wife walked to the accompaniment of "Mantras". The saint paused for a second, looked up to the heavens and loudly prayed that he should be freed from the mundane life of this world ! Immediately from above, the sacred light alighted upon all those present and carried them aloft.

But it is sad to relate that there are two cases on record in the annals of European history when two youngsters attempted to do a noble and daring act but, which resulted in utter failure and disaster.

A succession of seven crusades took place which began with the original object of recovering the Holy Land. It is stated that at one stage about 50 thousand children ran away in a single year to fight in the Children's Crusade.

In the city of Cologne, a German boy appeared and proclaimed that God had appointed him to lead an expedition to the Holy Land. His name was Nicholas, and he was just 12 years old !

Strangely enough, almost at the same time a shepherd boy belonging to France announced that it was revealed to him that he too should lead an army of children to the Holy Land.

The parents and others in these two countries were greatly perturbed at the strange behaviour of these boys. But the effect was instantaneous. Children in Germany rallied towards Cologne, and the French children gathered in great numbers at Paris.

Within a few days, an army of about 30 thousand small boys from Paris marched towards Marseilles, the then chief sea-port on the Mediterranean border. The children imagined that as soon as their feet touched the water it would divide into two, leaving a dry land for them to walk across to the Holy Land !

Perhaps they brought back to their memory a Biblical incident that took place long long ago when the Israelites found themselves in a similar predicament. There, Moses stretched out his hand over the sea and cleft it into two. Therefore the people of God were able to pass through the sea on dry ground.

The children raised both their hands, high into the sky and shouting together plunged into the sea. They hoped that the great miracle would be repeated because they thought that their case was equally noble and holy. With this hope they walked in and found the water rising up and up. Finally they were drowned !

But there were some children who as soon as they found that the waters did not recede turned back and ran towards the shore. This experience had given a shock to their faith. So many children abondoning the army went into the streets of the city and soon became beggars.

Two merchants of the city took pity on these wandering urchins. They rounded them up and divided them into seven groups. Seven vessels were engaged to carry these children to the Holy Land. Jubilant they all boarded and the fleet started to sail the seas in high spirits.

For a long time nothing was heard about them. One day the priest who had accompanied the children in one of the ships came back. According to him two of the ships were wrecked on a rock, and not a single soul could be saved.

The remaining five ships sailed to the ports on the coast of Algeria and Egypt. As soon as the children landed they were sold to slave dealers and they were never heard of again !

Well what about the group from Germany ? They first marched into Italy and then simply disappeared, no one knows how or where. !

WORSHIP OF SALIGRAAMA

जन्मकृतपापानां यामशिक्तं य इच्छति ।
शालिग्रामशिलावाहि पापहारि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥
ಜನ್ಮಕೃತಪಾಪಾನಾಂ ಪ್ರಾಯಶ್ಚಿತ್ತಂ ಯ ಇಚ್ಛತಿ ।
ಶಾಲಿಗ್ರಾಮಶಿಲಾವಾಹಿ ಪಾಪಹಾರಿ ನಮೋಽಸ್ತು ತೆ ॥

Obeisance unto you, O Water, sanctified by the washing of Saligrama ! You grant deliverance unto him who seeks you, from all the sins accumulated from birth.

—Bhavishyottara Purana.

Amongst the valued possessions and hallowed objects of worship in a devout Hindu home are the Saligramas, those pebble-like objects, smooth to the touch, spheroid in shape, and black, red or mixed in colour and kept closed in the puja box.

That they are for the most part a hereditary possession of the family handed down from generation to generation is sufficient testimony to the veneration bestowed upon it by our ancients. Not to be purchased or sold, it is a prized gift or dana ; and it is given as a valued gift to the bridegroom, along with the bride !

The Saligrama-sila is considered as the embodiment of Vishnu. Its mantra has Sri Bhagavan for rishi or drashta and Narayana as its devata or the object of worship.

The Saligrama is a peculiar kind of stone which is normally found in the river Gandaki in Nepal.

Says the Bhavishyottara Purana :

गण्डक्यां चोत्तरे तीरे गिरिराजस्यदक्षिणे ।
दशयोजन विस्तीर्णा महाक्षेत्र वसुन्धरा ॥
शालिग्रामो भवेद्देवो देवी द्वारावती भवेत् ।
उभयोरसङ्गमो यत्र मुक्तिस्तत्र न संशयः ॥
ಗಣ್ಡಕ್ಯಾಂ ಚೋತ್ತರೆ ತೀರೆ ಗಿರಿರಾಜಸ್ಯದಕ್ಷಿಣೆ ।
ದಶಯೋಜನ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣಾ ಮಹಾಕ್ಷೆತ್ರ ವಸುನ್ಧರಾ ॥
ಶಾಲಿಗ್ರಾಮೋ ಭವೆದ್ದೇವೋ ದೆವೀ ದ್ವಾರಾವತೀ ಭವೆತ್ ।
ಉಭಯೋಸ್ಸಙ್ಗಮೋ ಯತ್ರ ಮುಕ್ತಿಸ್ತತ್ರ ನ ಸಂಶಯಃ ॥

"To the north of river Gandaki (also called Narayani) and south of the Himalayas there is the holy region of Saligrama which is 10 Yojanas extent, where Dwaravati merges into Saligrama. Undoubtedly such a place is capable of vouchsafing moksha."

Actually, about 140 miles from Khatmandu is situated Mukthimati or Mukthikshetra, also called Saligramakshetra.

Saligramas are distinct from the oval lingas in that the former have some sort of a natural cavity drilled into them. Besides, there will be several natural markings like Sankha, Chakra, etc. on them.

Legend has it that once Brahma was exasperated at the rate of increase of sinners among his creation. Then drops of sweat rolled down his cheeks (Ganda) ultimately collecting themselves into the form of a female child calling herself Gandaki. She took it into her head to do a severe penance which became so overwhelming that the Devas started trembling before her. As usual, they offered her the bait of a boon in return for her stopping her penance ; but the Devas met a Tartar in her, for she wanted to mother all the Devas !

Not being in their power to grant such a boon, the Devas pleaded inability, at which Gandaki became furious and cursed all the Devas to be born as worms on earth below. The Devas on their side placed a counter-curse on her head that she should become a jada, or inert matter.

Naturally, Brahma was concerned with this unexpected development. Unable to find a way out, he consulted Indra and Rudra. With them also he drew a blank. Finally, all the three turned to Vishnu, who said : "In as much as the curses have been pronounced, they cannot be revoked, and both the parties affected must suffer them. The trouble is how to make them work to mutual and universal benefit."

After thinking a while, Vishnu said : "I shall take up my abode in the Chakra Teertha near Saligramakshetra. You, Devas, shall migrate to the slopes of this hallowed region as Vajrakitas eating into pebbles. Gandaki shall in the form of a river fill the universe, enveloping the shilas hallowed by Me."

Thus, it would seem Saligrama stones are but divine manifestations of Lord Vishnu cum Devas. There are other legends too.

There are also found an Saligrama slabs certain stripes looking like the conch or the discus etc. which are usually seen on the out side as well as inside. Based upon these distinct markings, the Saligramas are classified as different manifestations or avatars of Lord Vishnu. Here are some :

नानावर्णमयं चैव नाना भोगेन वेष्टितम् ।
तथा वरप्रसादेन लक्ष्मीकान्तं वदाम्यहम् ॥
ನಾನಾವರ್ಣಮಯಂ ಚೈವ ನಾನಾ ಭೋಗೇನ ವೆಷ್ಟಿತಮ್ ।
ತಥಾ ವರಪ್ರಸಾದೇನ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಕಾನ್ತಂ ವದಾಮ್ಯಹಮ್ ॥

One that is multicoloured and surrounded on all sides by snake-like hoods is called Lakshmi-Kanta. It is a veritable treasure, as it is capable of giving one all one wants.

नारायणोद्भवो देवः चक्रमध्ये च कर्मणा ।
तथा वरप्रसादेन लक्ष्मीकान्तं वदाम्यहम् ॥
ನಾರಾಯಣೋದ್ಭವೋ ದೇವಃ ಚಕ್ರಮಧ್ಯೇ ಚ ಕರ್ಮಣಾ ।
ತಥಾ ವರಪ್ರಸಾದೇನ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಕಾನ್ತಂ ವದಾಮ್ಯಹಮ್ ॥

That which carries the symbol of a discus inside is also called Lakshmi-Kanta with identical results.

कृष्णे शिलातले यत्र सूक्ष्मं चक्रं सुदृश्यते ।
सौभाग्यं संततिं चत्ते सर्वसौख्यं ददातिच ॥
ಕೃಷ್ಣೇ ಶಿಲಾತಲೆ ಯತ್ರ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಂ ಚಕ್ರಂ ಸುದೃಶ್ಯತೆ ।
ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯಂ ಸಂತತಿಂ ಧತ್ತೆ ಸರ್ವಸೌಖ್ಯಂ ದದಾತಿಚ ॥

That Saligrama which being black in colour carries a fine replica of the discuss in it is capable of bestowing on the owner great happiness, wealth, health and children.

श्रीधरः सुकरे वामे हरिद्वर्णस्तु दृश्यते ।
वासुदेवस्य चिन्हानि दृष्ट्वा पापैःप्रमुच्यते ॥
ಶ್ರೀಧರಃ ಸುಕರೆ ವಾಮೆ ಹರಿದ್ವರ್ಣಸ್ತು ದೃಶ್ಯತೆ ।
ವಾಸುದೇವಸ್ಯ ಚಿನ್ಹಾನಿ ದೃಷ್ಟ್ವಾ ಪಾಪೈಃಪ್ರಮುಚ್ಯತೆ ॥

That which contains emblems of Sri Krishna, like green colour on the left side will drive away sins at the mere sight of it.

That which contains the symbol of the tortoise or the foot of the cow is called Varsha. Yellow colour denotes Devas ; red ones are fearful as they have Narasimha form, but are capable of giving moksha. One with the symbol of a conch is Vamana. Damodara will be a large one, at the centre of which will appear a discus. Also, there will be yellow rays and a large cavity.

The shape of an umbrella will make one a monarch ; a circular one will give plenty of wealth. One that has the shape of a flat nose will bring grief, and that which has a pointed edge will lead to war.

If the forehead of the Saligrama has the look of a serpent-hood, or has the golden shin, or a discus of golden hue, it is Vamadeva, and good.

If the Saligrama has a resemblance of Lakshmi-Nrisimha, black on the left and brown on the right, or the figure has an elongated lip, it will bring utter penury ; if it has reddish lips, disaster ; if holding the chakra, will cause ill-health ; if actually cleaving, positive death.

It is clear from the above that icons too are permitted to be carved out of Saligrama stones, as indeed are the idols of Badrinath Temple and other famous temples. Adi Sankara is reputed to have established a Saligrama Nrisimha at Badri. Famous deities are made to wear garlands made out of Saligrama beads.

Now, there attaches no blemish to the Saligrama even if it is broken, defaced

burnt in fire or otherwise disfigured. It does no harm.

The worship of Saligrama does not entail elaborate puja ; not even mantras, sacred water etc., are necessary. Its very presence assures happiness.

Normally it is worshipped by means of Purusha-sookta mantra. Its presence at ceremonies is most pleasing to the pitrus.

ब्रह्महत्यादिकं पापं मनो वाक्काय संभवम् ।
क्षीघ्रं नश्यति तत्सर्वं शालिग्रामशिलार्चनात् ॥

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಹತ್ಯಾದಿಕಂ ಪಾಪಂ ಮನೋ ವಾಕ್ಕಾಯ ಸಂಭವಮ್ ।
ಕ್ಷೀಘ್ರಂ ನಶ್ಯತಿ ತತ್ಸರ್ವಂ ಶಾಲಿಗ್ರಾಮಶಿಲಾರ್ಚನಾತ್ ॥

All sins like brahmahatya and those accruing out of the activities of our mind, word and body—all die instantaneously with the worship of Saligrama.

One should sprinkle the water sanctified by the bathing of a Saligrama on one's head and wear the tulsi used in its worship on the head and partake of the food offered to Vishnu (in the shape of a Saligrama). One who does so will live for several eons in Vaikuntha. The sipping of the sanctified water purges one of all the sins of crores of births. Therefore, one should not spill the sanctified water on the earth ; spilling will multiply one's sin eightfold !

In the Padma Purana Lord Sankara explains the significance of Saligrama to his son Skanda wherein he quotes Vishnu as having affirmed :

निवसामि सदा शंभो शालिग्रामोद्भवेऽश्मनि ।

ನಿವಸಾಮಿ ಸದಾ ಶಂಭೋ ಶಾಲಿಗ್ರಾಮೋದ್ಭವೇಽಶ್ಮನಿ ।

"O, Siva, I live always in the Saligrama stone !"

What more proof should we need than Lord Siva's own declaration :

मल्लिङ्गकोटिभिर्दृष्टैः यत्फलं पूजितैः स्तुतैः ।
शालिग्रामशिलायां तु एकस्यामिह तद्भवेत् ॥

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ಶಾಲಿಗ್ರಾಮಶಿಲಾಯಾಂ ತು ಏಕಸ್ಯಾಮಿಹ ತದ್ಭವೆತ್ ॥

"The punya accrued by seeing and worshipping crores of my linga form is equivalent to doing it with a single Saligrama."

The following particulars regarding the ownership of the "Rationalist," weekly are published as called for by Rule 8.

FORM IV

1.	Place of publication	.... 711, Krishnaraja Mohalla, Mysore-4.
2.	Periodicity of its publication	.... Weekly.
3.	Name of Printer, Publisher and Editor	G. R. Josyer, M.A., HONS., F.R.E.S., M.R.S.L.,
	Nationality	.... Hindu, Indian.
	Address	... 712, Krishnaraja Mohalla, Mysore-4.
4.	Name and address of individuals who own the newspaper, and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital.	Do.

I, G. R. Joser, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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Printed at the Coronation Press, Chamaraja Road, Mysore-4 & Published by G. R. Josyer.

Registered No. K.R.N.N. 25

RATIONALIST

WEEKLY

Founded : 1940

Proprietor & Editor G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

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OUR PROGRESS!

23-2-74 :

Seven persons were killed and 24 others injured when police opened fire at five places in the city and suburbs late last night as the "thali" beating programme of the Opposition parties against the Naik Ministary took a violent turn, in Bombay.

Police said the firing followed heavy stone-pelting, attack on buses, looting and arson. Two Assistant Police Commissioners, five Sub-Inspectors and 23 constables were injured.

Three persons were killed at Vithalbhai Patel Road and one at Princess Street, both in South Bombay. Two others were killed at Kandivli, in North Bombay. One more succumbed to injuries in hospital this afternoon.

Police said that in all 105 persons had been taken into custody—65 of them on specific charges and 40 under preventive custody. They included Mr. Uttamrao Patil, Leader of the Oposition in the Maharashtra Legislative Council (Jan Sangh) and Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit, Jan Sangh MLC.

According to police, the riotous mobs also set fire to one bus and damaged six or seven others. These incidents had happened last night, the police stated.

The incidents were spread over a 50 km stretch from South Bombay to Kandivli, a north-west suburb.

According to an official spokesman, who does not want to be identified, several people from Ahmedabad had arrived in Bombay to "whip up the feelings of the people."

"But, the police will not allow Ahmedabad to be repeated in Bombay," he declared.

The mobs also set ablaze two milk booths and damaged four police wireless vans, according to police.

The worst-affected areas were predominantly Gujarati regions in Central Bombay.

Pelting of stones, sodawater bottles and other missiles were reported from several parts of North and South Bombay. Police resorted to lathi-charge and bursting of teargas shells to disperse the crowds.

The "thali beating" programme was organised by the Opposition parties to warn the Naik Ministry to provide adequate foodgrains or quit. The entire city echoed with noise as lakhs of people joined the programme banging thalis, drums and other household utensils.

Girgaum, Kalbadevi, Princess Street, Bhuleswar and Vithalbhai Patel Road in Central Bombay observed 'hartal' in protest against the police firing. Tension prevailed in the area.

Police reported near normalcy prevailed in most of the areas today where disturbances were reported last night.

In Kalbadevi area, however, there were stray minor incidents of stone-throwing during the morning hours today.

In Matunga in North Bombay, which witnessed one of the noisiest "thali" beating demonstrations last night, the enthusiastic volunteers tore down the name plates of streets and used them as 'thalis'.

The Enamel-painted boards of many streets were found missing this morning.

The Jan Sangh, in a statement, condemned the "brutal lathi charge, use of tear-gas and firing on peaceful groups of citizens by the police at various places."

The Socialist Party leaders, Dr. G. G. Parikh and Mrs. Mrinal Gore, congratulated the people on their "spontaneous response" to the "thali" beating call, but felt that violence could have been avoided.

They hoped that equally good response would be forthcoming to the massive gherao planned for Monday. But, again, they expected it to be peaceful.

Congress (O) leader S. K. Patil today described last night's "thali banging" programme as the expression of "people's righteous indignation against a Satanic Government."

In a statement, he said those who heard the "thali beating" would "ever remember this innovation of bursting public upsurge !"

—UNI & PTI.

* * *

Is this how India is to governed ?

Ed.

SHIP-LOADING

Shipbuilders of Lemingrad have started the construction of a vessel with the so-called horizontal method of cargo handling. At present, most ships in sea ports are loaded and unloaded with powerful cranes. This operation is done, as a rule, in several stages : a hold—pier—warehouse, and takes much time. A ship with a horizontal method of cargo handling will help to speed up and make cheaper this operation. When such a ship sidles up to a pier, a part of her hull opens up, making a wide gate leading direct to a hold. After this, cargo can be loaded and unloaded with ordinary lift trucks.

TRAIN RESEARCH

Super-express hovercraft trains are being designed at the Locomotive Research Institute near Moscow. These trains are expected to run at a speed of 300 kilometres per hour and faster, and will be much more economical than their predecessors. The construction of the ferro-concrete permanent way for them will cost much cheaper than a rail track. The new craft will consume 30 per cent less energy.

Driven by gas-turbine engines, the hovercraft express trains will be most efficient on the lines linking large industrial regions of the country, on the routes to health-resorts which are too busy in the summer season, in the marshy areas of Siberia and the North, and under permafrost conditions.

* * * *

But here if costs increase, they raise the fares ! What purblind statesmanship !

Ed.

EUGENE SANDOW

Down the ages men of art have drawn basic inspiration from the visual form. The priceless sculpture of ancient Rome, the dour figures of charging warriors in many a Hindu temple, are envisioned from the live form.

It is indeed rare for someone to have reversed the process. One notable exception was the famous muscleman, Frederick William Eugene Sandow, who was roused to the core by the linear beauty of the strength exuding figures of sportsmen that adorned the avenues of Florence and Rome.

The statues of the mighty and the strong transfixed Sandow's imagination while he was only a weakling of 10 years, but he avowed himself to a career of muscular strength in their image.

Like Michaelangelo of Florence, he attacked the issue at its base. While the former stole into a mortuary to dissect corpses to understand the structure of human body so that he could impart a scientific direction to his chisel and hammer or the wet brush to bring forth from the embryo of his imagination pictures and forms of unrivalled beauty, Sandow studied human anatomy in a medical college in a bid to devise means and methods for developing the muscle and thus make them strong.

He was one of the earliest proponents of the thesis that development of each individual muscle requires specific attention and that the system of exercises should be so devised as to bestir a particular muscle or set of muscles and leave the rest of the body unstrained.

This new idea was initially scoffed at but the value of its scientific technique was gradually recognised. No better testimony to the efficaciousness of this system could have been desired than in that living picture of stamina and sinew, Sandow !

Launching oneself on to an unconventional career is bound to meet with opposition at every other turn. First it was the parents who not only attempted persuasion but also placed obstacles in Sandow's path to glory via muscle-culture.

After he had mastered full control over his highly developed muscles brought about by unflagging practice on true scientific lines, there was no open-handed public to encourage him. Many a theatre and stunt-act companies closed their doors on his face.

The battle for recognition was no less fierce in the closing decade of the last century than it is in today's highly competitive world. Desparation and necessity—the latter directly bred out of his poor financial position—drove him to hit upon a plan for drawing popular attention.

The streets of Amsterdam were as much punctuated with strength-testing machines as any fair-sized provincial town today in India. No machine was designed to match Sandow's strength and he soon reduced most of the contraptions to shambles. Now this indeed was an event which did attract attention and many companies which refused to have anything to do with him, soon were supplicatting him to sign performance contracts with them.

Among the most awe-inspiring acts of Sandow which enthralled American and European audiences was lifting with one hand a huge bar fitted with iron globular structure at each end, each round weighing as much as a full-sized man ! Often, iron-globes were substituted with hollows con-

cealing a man each and when the apparatus was put down after the act, the men stepped out smiling ! To many, this was no less than a miracle !

Another popular act which endeared him to many was lifting of a man weighing upto 200 lbs by one hand straight up from one foot. This is all the more remarkable because Sandow never did bend his operative arm although he knelt down while performing this act. He would often ask for a volunteer to stand on his abdomen which he would, after relaxing for a moment, contract suddenly, sending the volunteer shooting into the air !

We often hear of the legendary Phantom or a Tarzan bursting clenched-fists through thick masonary or iron sheets. Sandow, in his own right, was no less a legend for he claimed equal prowess if his fingers were adequately protected.

For the entertainment of audience he performed many light-hearted acts which beld them spell-bound. He could, at one stroke, tear apart a bunch of papers almost as thick as five centimetres. He would support a wooden structure of considerable weight on his chest and a well loaded chariot harnessed to a hefty horse carrying two passengers would cross over. Sandow could match the gross hardihood of a contemporary Russian strong man who was reputed to be able to lift a dinner party of several persons along with the table, chairs, platform, victuals and all. Sandow is reported to have once lifted live human weight equal to about two tonnes !

An interesting anecdote about his weight lifting ability is worth readers' share. Sandow once admired a piece of sculpture installed at a friend's house who promised to gift it away to Sandow if he could carry it along. It was only a child's play for Sandow to tuck the 1/2 ton piece away !

It would indeed not be far too wide off the mark to compare Sandow with the Biblical Giant, who shares with him the initial letter of his name, 'S'; while Samson fought and killed barehanded a lion in a desert to save Delilah, Sandow mastered the fury of the jungle lord in a circus bout without the aid of a weapon. In the end the beast gave in to the superior strength; and Sandow put it on his shoulders like a pet calf !

Spanning a period of nearly fifty-eight years between 1867 and 1925, Sandow, the hero of Konigsburg (the place of his birth), became a legend not only in Germany, his Father-land, but also on the Continent and America.

The gigantic feats that he performed came from the not so gigantic frame that, weighed only about 81.65 kilograms and rose no more than 1.74 Metres. Yet the power that he packed into his muscles, the grace that he imparted to the limbs, the swiftness and deftness that he injected into every nook and cranny of his being, has few parallels in history of body culture and callisthenics.

S. K. A.

BUSHMEN

The Bushmen first appeared in southern Africa somewhere between 12,000 and 15,000 years ago. For a long time these nomads, who hunted and gathered wild fruit and vegetables for their basic subsistence needs, were masters of a vast territory extending from the Cape of Good Hope to the Orange River and Botswana. Driven by the white colonialists from the south and by the Bantu tribes from the north, they were forced to withdraw beyond the Caledon River, where they live to this day.

According to the 1967 figures, there are about 50,000 of them and they live in small groups, mainly in the Kalahari Desert and in Botswana, Nambia, Angola and South Africa.

They are of short stature—about 1.5 metres, with a leatherly yellow skin and short, tightly coiled hair. They have never grown any crops or bred any stock. They wander from place to place and pitch their camps some distance from water in order not to scare away animals. Besides hunting wild game, the Bushmen look for herbs, roots, lizards and dragon-flies. If there is no water, they drink the juice of wild melons or the gastric juice of antelopes.

The Bushmen have no written language. They often name their children after some event which has coincided with their birth. A boy, for instance, may be called Raging Fire if he is born during a bush or savannah fire, while a girl may be named Little Locust if she sees the light of day during an invasion of these insects.

There are no nude words in the Bushmen's vocabulary. Kindness and concern for others are one of their distinguishing traits. They do not know what theft or any other crime is. They have no private property. If there is food, everybody eats. If there is none, they all go hungry ! Bravo !

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AND THE
YADAVA DYNASTY
BY

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RATIONALIST
WEEKLY

Founded : 1940

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VOL XXXIV No. 13] Monday 25-3-1974 [PRICE NP. 0-10

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SELF-CHECK

A man who wanted to settle down happened to pass a sign saying: "Matrimonial Agency. Help yourself."

The man entered and paid a fee. He opened a door and found himself in a room with two other doors. Over one of them is a sign saying: "Young and beautiful," over the other the inscription "Mature".

Gleefully he pushed open the first door and entered another room, also with two doors, this time labelled "Good cooks" and "careless". Naturally, he opened the first door and was confronted by two more doors labelled "Good dowries" and "No dowries."

"No question there," he murmured, pushing through the first door into a room in which there was only a mirror. Over it was written: "Too many pretensions. It's time to look at yourself in the mirror!"

PEEPING TOM

Bugging devices have become so common in the United States that they have given rise to a new hobby—spying on one's neighbours! Commenting on it, one paper wrote: "There will probably come time when many American families, instead of switching on the TV, will spend the evening listening to what the Browns across the street are saying and doing!"

ALL FOUL

Pamela Marlborough, one of the few football referees in Britain, has refused to officiate at school matches. "The language the young players use is enough to make a drunken sailor blush," she says.

RISKY

When he was Mayor of New York, John Lindsay moved his City Hall desk into the corner. According to rumour, he wanted it out of the line of fire should disgruntled constituents throw rocks through windows. His successor, Abraham Beame, had the desk moved back. "Can duck much easier," he said. "I'm shorter."

36 AT 53

The most prolific couple in Brazil, is Mr. and Mrs. Raymundo Carnauba of Ceilandia, one of the suburbs of the capital. They have had 32 children, 26 of whom survive! With sons, daughters, grandchildren and in-laws, the family consists of more than 80 persons. The fourteen youngest children—from 22-year-old Maria Aparecido—live with the parents. The father is a 53-year-old furniture maker. Nine children are married. The eldest is Firmino. He is 37 and has six children.

SPORT!

West German newspapers write that shoplifting in self-service stores in the Federal Republic has become a new "national sport." While crime in general has increased in the past ten years by 45 per cent, shopliftings have grown all of 300 per cent! In 1972 alone they lost the store-owners more than 1000 million marks. In Munich, for instance, school pupils held shoplifting contests with prizes for the "winners!" Store owners are inventing various methods of combating this "scourge." And all in vain. Only 5 per cent of the shoplifters are caught!

GRAPE VINES

A harvest of 1500 kilogrammes of grapes was gathered from a single vine by the inhabitants of the village of Kvemo-Bodve in Georgia (a republic in the Soviet Transcaucasus). The record-holder wine is 150 years old! Its rising trunk forms a tent under the canopy of which there is room for some 300 people!

Of great interest to specialists is also the vine from the group of raisin varieties growing in another Georgian village, Chandari. The average weight of its clusters is 600 grams, whereas there are sometimes clusters weighing up to two kilogrammes!

Over the past few years the staff members of the Georgian Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Wine-Making have discovered and written about quite a few such centenarian-vines. The studying of their agrobiological properties helps scientists to raise new high-yielding grades and improve the existing ones (it is noteworthy that more than 500 grape varieties are grown in the republic). An atlas of rare vines of Georgia is now being prepared for publication.

PIPES VS TRAINS

A fuel oil pipeline, the first in the USSR and the biggest in the world has been designed in the Ukraine, a republic in the south-west of the USSR. The 100-km pipeline will stretch from the oil refinery in the Ukrainian city of Kremenchug to the Chigirin fuel electric station, the biggest in the country. The pumping of oil instead of carrying it by train will bring a big economy.

At present Ukrainian engineers are designing a 300-km fuel oil pipeline for Cuba.

P. S. C.

The growing energy crisis in the United States is benefiting not only the oil barons but petty thieves too. In Los Angeles, newspapers report, there is a gang whose members visit homes and introduce themselves as "power-saving consultants." They ask to be shown electrical appliances and, once inside, steal anything they can lay their hands on.

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POSITION OF WOMEN

The position of women in modern life has gone a long way towards being completely revolutionised. In socialist countries position of women was much better even before it was felt in the West. So, though within recent times a considerable change has been effected in the position of women of the West and particularly of American women, there still exists a wide despariity between the advance made by the women of socialist countries especially of Soviet Union and that made by Western women.

The talk of women's question and the rebelling women is of considerable significance so long as the world remains to be the exploiters' world and the women remain to be in the sub-ordinate position. No society can march on the progressive path without giving prominence to women. Only a metamorphosis in the society that enables women to participate in the social progress and economic advancement of the society brings complete emancipation to women. In such society only can there be peace and satisfaction.

In the Soviet Union such an effect has been brought forth by the Great October Revolution in 1917. On March 8, 1913 women workers of Russia gathered in St. Petersburg, the present Leningrad, advocating the principles of economic and political equality for the women. From that day onwards, March 8 has become the red-letter day, earmarked for the united struggle of the women of all the countries for equality, independence, socialism and peace in the world.

One cannot but agree with me that Soviet women were the first fortunate women in the world to enjoy relief and self-confidence in their lives. The 'Declaration of the Rights of the working and Exploited people' granted women equal political rights with men and the constitution adopted in July 1918, confirmed these rights.

The implementation of the rights was done primarily through the abolition of the circumstances that create the high and low strata in the society. Insecurity in life and unemployment are not found in the country. There is no illiteracy, ill-health or fear for future. All the people have one common goal in their work and that is the achievement of socialism. Naturally then, the women of the country are absorbed in the participation of the common productive process without any discremination and antagonistic feelings.

Women constitute 51.7 per cent of the population in the Soviet Union. Education on the socialistic lines and experience in the socialised economic life make Soviet women conscious of their talents and about half of the material and spiritual progress in the USSR of today is due to the hands and minds and the intellects of its women. Women are aware of their responsibilities and they proudly discharge the same as their contribution to the great ideals they cherish fondly.

I was told that 80 per cent of the working women in Russia before revolution were maidservants in the rich houses and farm hands. Women were paid for their services twice less than the pay of the men. But now the position of women has altogether changed. Now one finds women working in the cooperative farms, women at counters of the hotels, ladies running the offices, women editors of the magazines.

Women have adopted madicine and teaching an their monopoly. A number of women partake in the deliberations of Soviets in all the levels. There are many women lawyers and research assistants, athlets, astronauts and mother-heroines. In short, one can

not imagine life in Soviet Union without women's participation. Women are the makers not only of their own destinies but the destinies of the nation also.

But the position of women in other advanced countries is not so. For examples in US, women are in revolt, liberation movement of American women is gaining strength. Women are organising huge protest demonstrations. According to the "US News and World Report". American women are up in arms against what they regard as intolerable discrimination against them. In industry, in government and in professions, women charge that they are hired last, paid least and passed over for promotion, held to the drudgery of routine jobs. Women factory workers are deprived not only of equal opportunity but very frequently are paid less than men".

Well, here are some facts and figures for comparison : Nearly 50 per cent of all workers and office-employees of the Soviet Union are women. 96.5 per cent of women of working age are employeed in the national economy, or are studying. Soviet women enjoy equal rights with men in work and remuneration. Women account for 72 per cent of all educational and cultural workers, for 42 per cent in all art working jobs, for 47 per cent in scientific institutions. One third of the Deputies of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the USSR and Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics are women.

Whereas in a developed country like US, the average earnings of fully employed women are 36 per cent lower than those of males. Two-thirds of the women in American labour force are employed as clerical and sales workers or domestic servants. Other professions are practically closed to women. Only 7 per cent of the physicians, 3 per cent of the lawyers, 1 per cent of the engineers in the country are women. Universities and colleges discriminate by having quotas for women in admission. Only one of the 100 members of the US Senate is a woman. Only 10 of the 435 members of the House of the Representatives are women.

Still women in US cannot compare themselves with their counterparts in Soviet Uniont An expectant mother in USSR gets an additional paid leave of 112 days. Soviet women are entitled to old-age pensions at the age of 55. Women who have given birth to 5 and more children have a right to get old age pensions, even before they complete 55. Such facilities are nowhere to be seen in Western countries. What is more, having more children in a country like US is a curse. In US the pension age for women is 62, in France 60, in the West Germany 65, in Canada at the age of 70.

Anyhow the position or status of women is not the same in every society and in every country. As I have mentioned earlier the Soviet women are most fortunate. The greatness of Soviet women lies not in the equal opportunities they are given to, but in the interest they take in the international affairs also. The Committee of Soviet women maintains contacts with women's organisations in more than 110 countries. They have raised their voices against the war in Indo-China. They have also protested against the harassment of the Negro-women-leader Angela Devis on trumped-up charges and have appealed for her release.

On March 8 together with women of other lands the Soviet women too observe a holiday, exchange greetings and dedicate themselves to work for freedom, peace and progress of the whole humanity.

Vasantha Kumari
Padmanabha Nagar
Madras.

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view!"
—Ed.

ಶ್ರೀ ಯತಿರಾಜಸ್ತೋತ್ರಂ

I

ಶ್ರೀರಜ್ಜೀಶಜಯಶ್ರಯಕೇತುಃ ಶ್ರಿತಜನಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಜೀವಾತುಃ ॥ ಭವಭಯ-
ತಲಧೇರೇಷ ಹಿ ಸೇತುಃ ಪದ್ಮಾನೇತುಃ ಪ್ರಣತೌ ಹೇತುಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿರಾಜಂ
ನಿಜ ಯತಿರಾಜಂ ಭಜ ಯತಿರಾಜಂ ಭವಭೀರೋ ॥ ೧ ॥ ಆದೌ ಜಗದಾಧಾರಃ
ಶೇಷಸ್ತದನು ಸುಮಿತ್ರಾನಂದನವೇಷಃ ॥ ತದುಪರಿಧೃತಹಲಧರವೇಷಸ್ತದ-
ನಂತರಮಭವದ್ಗುರುವೇಷಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥ ೨ ॥ ಭುಂಕ್ತೇ ವೈಷಯಿಕಂ
ಸುಖಿಮನ್ಯಃ ಪ್ರಚಿಕಾಸ್ತ್ಯೇವಾನಶ್ನನ್ಯಃ ॥ ಇತಿ ಯಸ್ತತ್ತ್ವಂ ಪ್ರಾಹ ವದಾನ್ಯಸ್ತ-
ಸ್ಮಾದಧಿಕಃ ಕೋ ನು ವದಾನ್ಯಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥ ೩ ॥ ನಷ್ಟೇ ನಯನೇ
ಕಸ್ಯಾಲೋಕಶ್ಚಿತ್ತೇಮತ್ತೇ ಕಸ್ಯ ವಿವೇಕಃ ॥ ಕ್ಷೀಣೇ ಪುಣ್ಯೇ ಕಸ್ಸುರಲೋಕಃ
ಕಾಮೇ ಧೂತೇ ಕಸ್ತವ ಶೋಕಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥ ೪ ॥ ನಿಶಿ ವನಿತಾಸುಖ-
ನಿದ್ರಾಲೋಲಃ ಪ್ರಾತಃ ಪರದೂಷಣಪಟುಶೀಲಃ ॥ ಅನ್ಯರ್ಯಾತಿ ನಿಜಾಯುಷ-
ಕಾಲಃ ಕಿಂ ಜಾನಾತಿ ನರಃಪಶುಲೀಲಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ .... ॥ ೫ ॥ ಕೇಚಿಲ್ಲೀಲಾಲಾ-
ಲಸಗತಯಃ ಕೇಚಿದ್ಬಾಲಾಲಾಲಿತರತಯಃ ॥ ಕೇಚಿದ್ಧೋಲಾಯಿತಹತಮತಯಃ ಕೇsಪಿ
ನ ಸನ್ಮಾರ್ಚಿತಯತಿಪತಯಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೬॥ ಯಾವಾನಬಲೋ ಜರಯಾ
ದೇಹಸ್ತಾವಾನ್ಭವಬಲೋ ವಿಷಯೇ ಮೋಹಃ ॥ ವಚಸಿ ವಿರಕ್ತಿಃ ಶ್ರುತಿಪರಿವಾಹೋ
ಮನಸಿ ಹಿತಸ್ತ್ವಪರೋsಪಿ ವಿವಾಹಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥ ೭ ॥ ಕಲುಷನಿಕಾಯಂ
ಲಲನಾಕಾಯಂ ಪಶ್ಯನ್ಮುಹ್ಯಸಿ ಸಾಯಂ ಸಾಯಮ್ ॥ ಜಹಿ ಜಹಿ ಹೇಯಂ ತದ್ಭವ-
ಸಾಯಂ ಸ್ಮರ ನಿರಪಾಯಂ ಚರಮೋಪಾಯಮ್ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೮॥ ರಾತ್ರಿಂದಿ-
ವಮಪಿ ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಚರ್ಯಾ ಕಲಹಾಯೈವಾಗಚ್ಛತಿ ಭಾರ್ಯಾ ॥ ಮಧ್ಯೇ ಬಾಧ್ದಮಸೇವಾ
ಕಾರ್ಯಾ ಕಥಯ ಕದಾ ತವ ದೇವಸಪರ್ಯಾ ॥ ಭಜ ... ॥೯॥ ಅನ್ನಂ ನಯನಂ
ಭೂಮೌ ಶಯನಂ ಮನ್ನಂ ವಚನಂ ಮಲಿನಂ ವದನಮ್ ॥ ತಸ್ಮಿನ್ಯಾಲೇ ಗೋಪ್ತ್ರಂ
ಸದನಂ ವಾಞ್ಛಸಿ ದತ್ತನೂಜಾನಯನಮ್ ॥ ಭಜ ... ॥೧೦॥ ತಾಲಚ್ಛದಕೃತ-
ಕುಬ್ಜಕುಟೀರಃ ಪ್ರತಿಗೃಹಸನ್ಯಾ ಕವಲಾಹಾರಃ ॥ ವಿವಿಧಪಟಚ್ಛರಭಾರಕ್ಯೂರ-
ಸ್ಫೋಟಿ ವಿಧಾತ್ಯಸಮಾಹಂಕಾರಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೧೧॥ ಮಂತ್ರದ್ರವ್ಯವಿ-
ಶುದ್ಧೋ ಯಾಗಸ್ಸರ್ವಾರಂಭ ವಿರಾಗಸ್ಯಾಗಃ ॥ ಕರ್ತುಂ ಶಕ್ಯೋ ನ ಕಲೌ ಯೋಗಃ
ಕಿಂ ತು ಯತೀಶಗುಣಾಮೃತಭೋಗಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೧೨॥ ಉಪರಿ ಮಹೋಪ-
ಲವರ್ಷಾಸಾರೋ ಮಾರ್ಗೇ ಕಣ್ಟಕಕರ್ದಮಪೂರಃ ॥ ಕಕ್ಷೇ ಭಾರಶ್ಚಿರಸಿ ಕಿಶೋರ-
ಸ್ಸುಖಯತಿ ಘೋರಃ ಕಂ ಸಂಸಾರಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೧೩॥ ಭಜಸಿ ವೃಥಾ
ವಿಷಯೇಷು ದುರಾಶಾಂ ವಿವಿಧವಿಚಿತ್ರಮನೋರಥಪಾಶಾಮ್ ॥ ಕಿಯದಪಿ ಲಭಸೇ
ನ ಹಿ ತತ್ಸೈಕಂ ಕಿನ್ತು ವ್ರಜಸಿ ಮಹಾನ್ತಂ ಶೋಕಮ್ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೧೪॥
ಕಶ್ಚನ ಲೋಕೇ ಕರಪುಟಪಾತ್ರಃ ಪಾತುಂ ಸುತಮಾಶ್ರಿತಮಮಭಸತ್ರಃ ॥ ತಸ್ಮಿನ್-
ವೃದ್ಧೇ ತಂ ಸಕಲತ್ರಃ ಶಪತಿ ಹಿ ರಣ್ಡಾಸುತ ಇತಿ ಪುತ್ರಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೧೫॥
ಮನುಜಪತಿಂ ವಾ ದಿಗಧಿಪತಿಂ ವಾ ಜಲಜಭವಂ ವಾ ಜಗದಧಿಕಂ ವಾ ॥ ಮಮ-
ತಾಹಂಕೃತಿಮಲಿನೋ ಲೋಕೋ ನಿನ್ದತಿ ನಿನ್ದತಿ ನಿನ್ದತ್ಯೇವ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ... ॥೧೬॥
ಪಾಪಹತೋ ವಾ ಪುಣ್ಯಯುತೋ ವಾ ಸುರನರತಿರ್ಯಗ್ಜಾತಿಭವೋ ವಾ ॥
ರಾಮಾನುಜಪದತೀರ್ಥಮ್ಮುಕ್ತಿಂ ವಿನ್ದತಿ ವಿನ್ದತಿ ವಿನ್ದತ್ಯೇವ ॥೧೭॥ ಗುಣಗುಣಿ-
ಭೇದೋರ್ಭೇದಃ ಕಲು ನಿತ್ಯ ಶ್ಚಿದಚಿದ್ದ್ವಯಪರಭೇದಸ್ಸತ್ಯಃ ॥ ತದ್ದ್ವಯದೇಹೋ

ಹರಿರಿತಿ ತತ್ತ್ವಂ ಪಶ್ಯ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾದ್ವೈತಂ ತತ್ತ್ವಮ್ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೧೮॥
ಯತಿಪತಿಪದಜಲಕಣಿಕಾಸೇಕಶ್ಚತುರಕ್ಷರಪದಯುಗ್ಮವಿವೇಕಃ ॥ ಯಸ್ಯ ತು ಸಾಲನ-
ಗರ್ಯವಲೋಕಸ್ತಸ್ಯ ಪದೇನ ಹತೋ ಯಮಲೋಕಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ .... ॥೧೯॥
ಚಿನ್ತಯ ಸರ್ವಂ ಚಿದಚಿದ್ರೂಪಂ ತನುರಿತಿ ಯಸ್ಯ ಹರೇರನುರೂಪಮ್ ॥ ಕಸ್ಮಾತ್ತ-
ಸ್ಮಿನ್ಮಲಯಸಿ ಕೋಪಂ ಪಶ್ಚಾದ್ಭವಸಿ ದುರಾಪಂ ಶಾಪಸ್ಯ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ .... ॥೨೦॥
ಯಶ್ಚತುರಕ್ಷರಮಂತ್ರರಹಸ್ಯಂ ವೇದ ತಮೇವ ವೃಣೀಹಿ ಸದಸ್ಯಮ್ ॥ ತಚ್ಚರಣ-
ದ್ವಯದಾಸ್ಯಮುಪಾಸ್ಯಂ ತದ್ವಿಪರೀತಂ ಮತಪಥಹಾಸ್ಯಮ್ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ....॥೨೧॥
ವೈಷ್ಣವಕುಲಗುಣದೂಷಣಚಿನ್ತಾಂ ಮಾ ಕುರು ನಿಜಕುಲಶೀಲಾಹನ್ತಾಮ್ ॥ ಯತಿ-
ಪತಿರೇವ ಹಿ ಗುರುರೇತೇಷಾಮಿತಿ ಜಾನೀಹಿ ಮಹತ್ತ್ವಂ ತೇಷಾಮ್ ॥ ಭಜ
ಯತಿ .... ॥೨೨॥ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಪುಣಾ ವಯಮಿತ್ಯನ್ಯೇ ಹೃದ್ಯಾ ಧನಿನೋ ವಯ-
ಮಿತ್ಯನ್ಯೇ ॥ ಸತ್ಕುಲಜಾತಾವಯಮಿತ್ಯನ್ಯೇ ತೇಷು ಕಲಿಂ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣಂ ಮನ್ಯೇ ॥
ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೨೩॥ ಯಮಕಿಙ್ಕರಕರಮೂಲೇ ಶೂಲೇ ಪತದಭಯಾತಿ ಹಿ ಫಾಲೇ
ಫಾಲೇ ॥ ದಹತಿ ತನುಂ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲೇ ಕಾಲೇ ಕಂ ರಮಯಸಿ ತತ್ಕಾಲೇ ಬಾಲೇ ॥
ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೨೪॥ ಸುಮಸಕುಮಾರಂ ಶೋಭಿತಮಾರಂ ರತಿಸುಖಸಾರಂ ಯುವತಿ-
ಶರೀರಮ್ ॥ ಗತಜೀವಿತಮತಿಘೋರವಿಕಾರಂ ದೃಷ್ಟ್ವಾ ಗಚ್ಛಸಿ ದೂರಂ
ದೂರಮ್ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೨೫॥ ನರವಾಹನಗಜತುರಗಾರೂಢಾ ನಾರೀಸುತ-
ಪೋಷಣಗುಣಗೂಢಾಃ ॥ ನಾನಾರಂಜಕವಿದ್ಯಾಪ್ರೌಢಾ ನಾಗರಿಕಾಃ ಕಿಂ ಯತಯೋ
ಮೂಢಾಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೨೬॥ ಯಸ್ಯ ಮುಖಿನ್ಯಾ ಯತಿಪತಿಸೂಕ್ತ್ಯಸ್ಯ
ಕರಸ್ಥಾ ವಿಲಸತಿ ಮುಕ್ತಿಃ ॥ ನರಕೇ ಪತಿತಂ ನವನವಯುಕ್ತ್ಯೇವಹಿ ರಕ್ಷತಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ-
ನಿರುಕ್ತಿಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೨೭॥ ಶ್ರುತಿಶಿರಸಾಮತ್ಯನ್ತವಿದೂಷ್ಯಂ ಸೂತ್ರಾನಭಿ-
ಮತವಿತಿವೈದುಷ್ಯಮ್ ॥ ಪ್ರಥಮಂ ಪಙ್ಗ್ಲಮನೃತವಿಶೇಷ್ಯಂ ಪ್ರಲಪಸಿ ಕಿಂ
ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಕೃತಭಾಷ್ಯಮ್ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೨೮॥ ತಸ್ಕರಜಾರವಿದೂಷಕಧೂರ್ತಾ
ಮಸ್ಕರಿ ಮೌನಿದಿಗಮ್ಬರವೃತ್ತಾಃ ॥ ಗುಪ್ತಧನೀಕೃತಧನಮದಮತ್ತಾ ಗುರವಃ ಕಿಂ
ಪರವಂಚಕಚಿತ್ತಾಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ॥೨೯॥ ಕಾನ್ತಿಮತೀಸುಕುಮಾರಕುಮಾರಂ ಕೇಶವ-
ಸಿಂಹಕಿಶೋರಮುದಾರಮ್ ॥ ರಾಮಾನುಜಮಹಿರಾಜಪತಾರಂ ವಂಶಕಾನ್ತಾನಟಿ
ಮೋಕ್ಷಯಿತಾರಮ್ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೩೦॥ ಕಾಷಾಯಾಮ್ಬರಕವಚಿತಗಾತ್ರಂ
ಕಲಿತಕಮಣ್ಡಲುದಣ್ಡಪವಿತ್ರಮ್ ॥ ವಿಧೃತಶಿಖಾಹರಿಣಾಜಿನಸೂತ್ರಂ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾ-
ತದ್ವೈಪಾಯನಸೂತ್ರಮ್ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೩೧॥ ಯಾಮುನಪೂರ್ಣಕೃಪೋ-
ಜ್ಜ್ವಲಗಾತ್ರಂ ರಾಮಾಬ್ಜಾಕ್ಷಮುನೀಕ್ಷಣಪಾತ್ರಮ್ ॥ ಕೋಮಲಶಠರಿಪ್ರಪದಯುಗ-
ಮಾತ್ರಂ ಶ್ರೀಮಾಧವಸೇನಾಪತಿಮಿತ್ರಮ್ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೩೨॥ ಸಾಲಗ್ರಾಮೇ
ಸರ್ವಹಿತಾರ್ಥಂ ಯೇನಾಸ್ಥಾಪಿ ಗುರೋಃಪದತೀರ್ಥಮ್ ॥ ತತ್ಕುಲದೈವತಹಿತ-
ಪುರುಷಾರ್ಥಂ ಸಕಲೋಪಾಯಾಧಿಕಚರಮಾರ್ಥಮ್ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೩೩॥
ಪ್ರವಚನಶಕ್ತಃ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಯುಕ್ತಃ ಪರಹಿತಶಕ್ತಃ ಪರಮವಿರಕ್ತಃ ॥ ನಾನಾದೈವತ-
ಭಕ್ತ್ಯಾ ಯುಕ್ತೋ ನ ಭವತಿ ಮುಕ್ತೋ ಭವತಿ ನ ಮುಕ್ತಃ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ...॥೩೪॥
ಸಂತ್ಯಜ ಸಕಲಮುಪಾಯಾಚರಣಂ ವ್ರಜ ರಾಮಾನುಜಚರಣೌ ಶರಣಮ್ ॥ ಪಶ್ಯಸಿ
ತಮಸಃ ಪಾರಂ ನಿತ್ಯಂ ಸತ್ಯಂ ಸತ್ಯಂ ಪುನರಪಿ ಸತ್ಯಮ್ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿ ... ॥೩೫॥
ಭಗವದ್ರಾಮಾನುಜಷಟ್ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್ಸಾಲಗ್ರಾಮಗುರೂತ್ತಮವಂಶ್ಯಃ ॥ ಕೌಣ್ಡೇನ್ಯಃ ಕವಿ-
ರಾಹ ಪವಿತ್ರಂ ರಜ್ಜ್ವಾರ್ಯೋ ಯತಿರಾಜಸ್ತೋತ್ರಮ್ ॥ ಭಜ ಯತಿರಾಜಂ ಭಜ
ಯತಿರಾಜಂ ಭಜ ಯತಿರಾಜಂ ಭವಭೀರೋ ॥೩೬॥

ಇತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಯತಿರಾಜಸ್ತೋತ್ರಂ ಸಮಾಪ್ತಮ್ ॥೧॥

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RATIONALIST

WEEKLY

Founded : 1940

Proprietor & Editor G.R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

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WONDERS!

It is fascinating that many creatures, having no self conscious reasoning mind and thinking power, do wonderful acts spontaneously, guided by a mysterious inborn instinct.

With absolutely no acquired knowledge, no previous experience, no mental effort and practice, and without learning from others, they exhibit marvellous innate drives and sub-conscious forethought. In pure Nature elaborate schemes are seen to work out with great precision and punctuality. The creatures make no tentative experiments, but the perception of how and when to act comes to them subconsciously.

A moth detects subtle scents two miles away! The bee is a clock by itself and senses the passing of time. Like the water diviner sensing underground water, bees perceive concealed cavities independently of eyesight.

Many insects have a very subtle sensitivity to weather conditions and temperature. Common crickets chirp faster when the temperature rises. It is amazing that if 40 is added to the number of chirps a cricket makes in 14 seconds, the total is the temperature (in degrees)! A trout swimming towards a rock senses it by pressure felt along its median line.

A bird knows by intuition when an egg is bad. A baby turtle newly hatched knows which way to head to find water; it has an inborn drive to go downhill. Silkworms have an instinct to eat mulberry leaves, whose smell is within them from birth. Ducklings falling out of the egg shell into water swim immediately. A dog swims naturally at the very first attempt. Beetles, as soon as they become sick, are driven by instinct to trees and bore-holes on the bark. The dog buries its bone, and the cat eats grass when out of condition.

A chick, after hatching out of the egg, has an instinct to peck. Mother stork spreads her wings to protect her still featherless offspring from the summer sun; father stork stands ready to do this when she tires.

In Nature, squirrels collect nuts and seeds and bury them for the winter; a tame squirrel in a room puts nuts behind the leg of a chair and goes through all the motions of burying them and pressing down earth on them. Dogs, before lying down on a carpet, turn round several times as if flattening grass to make a good bed—a trait, inherited from its wild ancestors.

The instinctive use of phlebotomy by the hippo, of emetics by the dog, of enemata by the ibis, of valerian by cats, of "sarpagandha" by the mongoose before engaging the snake in combat, of salt by the cow, buffalo and camel, and of plantago by the toad were copied by man for medical purpose.

Inner urgencies set otters to playing, birds to singing, and skunks to dancing in moonlight. Chicks of game birds run off immediately after hatching.

Processional caterpillars are totally blind and have no parental protection; yet, from the first, they unite to construct a waterproof house protected on the outside by a frise of poisonous shafts with galleries inside for resting.

By instinct they always travel one behind the other. But, if the leader of the line starts moving around a circular object, a completely closed circle of caterpillars is formed. They keep on marching around and around even for a week without breaking the circle and without stopping to eat or rest even when numbd by frost and weakened by starvation.

When going out for food the larvae, though blind, find their way home. A wolf-spider carries the egg sack attached by silk threads to her abdomen. So strong is her instinct for this that, if the sack is taken from her she will take the nearest thing that resembles it, such as a wad of paper or cotton wool and fasten it to her body.

When danger threatnes their chicks, parent partridges utter a particular note of danger warning, and the young birds, even when two or three hours old, squat flat and remain absolutely motionless until safety signal comes.

Kangaroo mothers carry their offspring in a pouch. Bats fly with the young hanging on to them. Mother bear carries her cub by its head. An animal defends its young at its personal risk ; it would have fled had it been alone. Pheasant cocks crow and beat their wings in response to distant sounds and are sensitive to vibrations imperceptible to the human ear.

Adult eels, impelled by a mysterious urge, leave rivers in which they dwell, go to the sea, travel across 3000 miles of the Atlantic, reach the spawning grounds in the Sargasso sea and lay eggs.

Myriads of newly-hatched larvae of eels travel thousands of miles across the sea, surmount waterfalls, weirs and mill-dams, and with an unerring sense of direction, reach their home in the river of whose existence they have absolutely no conscious knowledge.

Reaching sexual maturity after ten years, they return to the sea, journey thousands of miles across the ocean, reach the Sargasso spawning ground, reproduce and die. This is a great mystery !

Travels of birds over thousands of miles of ocean and land during mass migration. Arctic Terns making a trip of more than 22000 miles a year, and their homing instinct and sense of direction are thrilling !

How birds find there way back across open oceans over several continents without any known landmarks to guide them, how they can return to the same orchard or field year after year, how each kind of bird takes exactly the route followed by its ancestors, and how even young birds migrate unerringly unguided by experienced adults—are great marvels of Nature.

When on a long flight, ducks range themselves up in a V-shape, a single bird heads the party at the apex. If this bird be shot, the flight resumes its former shape with another bird at the head.

Birds build marvellous nests, each species building the same design and pattern. Different species build different kinds. The tit's nest, with walls of moss and lichen, interwoven with spider's web, the interior lined with softest feathers, is a masterpiece of nature. Instincts are due to hormones. The nest-building instinct appears when chemical hormones from sexual organs circulate in the birds. blood, so reaching the brain and giving a signal for a nest to be begun.

To avoid detection by foes many creatures mimic the forms, shapes and colours of the surrounding objects. A deer with white till changes colour when pursued by a wolf. Some moths and insects take the form of other animals like bees and wasps, which birds fear. The wrasse can change its colour to that of any fish in contact and vanishes by taking on the colour of some rock in its background !

When a female hornbill is sitting on an egg, the male, from outside, plasters up

the entrance with compost to stop wild cats, leaving a narrow slit for the female to protrude her bill ! Until eggs hatch, the male passes food through the slit. Finally the male breaks the wall and the immates emerge. Every bee in a hive does many different jobs one after the other in a definite regular order. As the bee gets older, chemical changes occur inside the body, so that the bee is forced to take up its successive occupations. Instincts of one sex of a bird have been artificially produced in the opposite sex by operations.

M. C. K. M.

BUGGING PETS

The U. S. Central Intelligence Agency has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars for bugging devices attached to the bodies of pets ! And all for nothing. Dogs and cats prefer to take a walk when their masters talk about things that interest the CIA ! The failure of the operation is described by Victor Marchetti and John Marks in their book about CIA spying.

MORE DRINK

Mrs. Fred Tooze, president of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, an American organization that has been combating drunkenness since 1874, is worried about the growing consumption of liquor. In every crisis Americans turn to drink, she says, and the energy crisis is no exception, since because of the need for conserving gasoline "people will remain home and drink more !"

LAW MEN AND CRIME

Six guardians of the law recently found themselves in the dock in Nice. But they pleaded guilty only to petty larcenies. One confessed to stealing a camera, another admitted a theft of binoculars. The only thing that was not clear was the cache of all sorts of things to a total amount of 150,000 francs in the cellar of the main defendant's house ! The hearings lasted but a few hours and revealed only the "top of the iceberg !" The question of the cache was left open. Its owner was sentenced to four years for the robbery of a store. And then only because he was caught red-handed. The others got away with light sentences.

HIS DEVICE

Ladies' hairdresser Harvey of Dagenham, like all his colleagues in Britain, was forced to go over to a three-day week. He didn't like it. Soon the people were surprised to see tins of beans displayed in the window of his barbershop. The price was much higher than that charged in a store, but then with each tin Harvey offered a haircut and shampoo free of charge ! And since food stores were allowed to do business every day of the week, Harvey's barbershop was also open every day !

1223 METRE LETTER

West German schoolboy Thomas Niehaus recently set a new world record in letter writing. Two years ago he started a letter to his parents and sisters on a roll of paper. When he finished it, it was 1223 metres long. He thus beat the previous record by 103 metres !

JAIL TO RAJBHAVAN

Thirty five year old Danny Trask has been ruled eligible to run for Governor in Maine (U.S.A.). At present he is serving a lengthy prison sentence for robbery. Trask says that if he is elected, he won't take advantage of his position to grant himself a pardon. He says he is neither a Democrat nor a Republican, and wants to form a new party !

ಶ್ರೀ ಭಾಷ್ಯಕಾರಸ್ತೋತ್ರಂ

ಧನಂ ಯಸ್ಯ ಸದ್ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿದಾನಂ ಬುಧಾನನ್ದರೂಪಂ ಸ್ವರೂಪಂ ದಧಾನಂ ॥ ಪರಪ್ರಾಪಕಾಜ್ಘ್ರಿದ್ವಯೀಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಂ ವಿಧಾನಂ ವಿಭೂತಿದ್ವಯೇಶಾಭಿಧಾನಂ ॥ ಭಜೆ ಭಾಷ್ಯಕಾರಂ ಭಜೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಾರ್ಯಂ ಭಜೆ ಸಾಲಸದ್ಗ್ರಾಮರಾಮಾನುಜಾರ್ಯಂ ॥ ೧ ॥ ನಮೋನಿತ್ಯದಿವ್ಯಪ್ರಬನ್ಧಾದಿಕೃದ್ಭ್ಯೋ ನಮಃ ಪಂಚರಾತ್ರಾದಿವಿದ್ಭ್ಯೋ ಮುನಿಭ್ಯಃ ॥ ನಮೋಮದ್ಗುರುಭ್ಯೋನಮಸ್ತದ್ಗುರುಭ್ಯೋನಮಃ ಪಂಚಸಂಸ್ಕಾರವಿದ್ಯಾಗುರುಭ್ಯಃ ॥ ಭಜೆ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೨॥ ಭಜೆ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೩॥ ಅಹಿರ್ಬುಧ್ನ್ಯಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಯಸ್ಮಿನ್ಪ್ರಮಾಣಂ ಕಲೌ ಕಶ್ಚಿದಿತ್ಯಾದಿಶುದ್ಧಂ ಪುರಾಣಂ ॥ ಪ್ಯೃಷಾ ಘೋಷವಾದಾದಿ ಯೇನಾಧರೀಣಂ ಧುರೀಣಂ ಗುರೂಣಾಂ ಪ್ರಮಾಂಸಂ ಪುರಾಣಂ ॥ ಭಜೆ ಭಾಷ್ಯ .... ॥೪॥ ಯತೀಶಾಶ್ರಿತಾನಾಂ ಕನಿಷ್ಠೋ ಭವೇಯಂ ಸದಾ ಪಂಚಸಂಸ್ಕಾರನಿಷ್ಠೋ ಭವೇಯಂ ॥ ಗುರೋರಜ್ಘ್ರಿರೂಪೋ ಭವೇಯಂ ಭವೇಯಂ ಹರೇರನ್ತರಜ್ಘ್ರೀ ಭವೇಯಂ ಭವೇಯಂ ॥ ಭಜೆ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೫॥ ಅನನ್ತೋ ಹಿ ಭೂತ್ವಾ ಮಹಾಭಾಷ್ಯಕಾರಃಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧಂ ಚಕಾರ ತ್ರಯೀಶಬ್ದಜಾಲಂ ॥ ಪುನಸ್ಸೋಽಯಮಾಗತ್ಯ ಮದ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಕಾರಃ ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧಂ ಚಕಾರ ಶ್ರುತೇರರ್ಥಮೂಲಂ ॥ ಭಜೆ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೬॥ ಮೃಷಾವಾದಿದುರ್ವಾದಪಙ್ಕೇ ನಿಮಗ್ನಂ ಗುಣಾಭಾಪಹೇಯಸ್ವರೂಪಾದಿಭಗ್ನಂ ॥ ಪರಂ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಯಸ್ಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವೇಣ ಲಗ್ನಂ ಬಭೌ ದೃಷ್ಟಕಲ್ಯಾಣಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀವಲಗ್ನಂ ॥ ಭಜೆ ಭಾಷ್ಯ...॥೭॥ ಸದೈಕಾನ್ವಿಭಿದ್ಯಾದಕೋದ್ಯತ್ಪ್ರಹಸ್ತೈಶ್ಚತುಸ್ಸಪ್ತತಿಸ್ತ್ವೀಯಸಿಂಹಾಸನಸ್ಥೈಃ ॥ ತಥಾವಿಷ್ಣುಭಕ್ತೈರನನ್ತೈರುಪೇತಂಮಹಾರಙ್ಗರಾಜಾಜ್ಞರಕ್ಷಾವಿನೀತಂ ॥ ಭಜೆ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೮॥ ನ ಯಾಗೋ ನ ಯೋಗೋ ನ ವಾ ತಂತ್ರಮಂತ್ರೌ ನ ಹಿ ಜ್ಞಾನದಾನೇ ನ ಭಕ್ತಿಪ್ರಪತ್ತೀ ॥ ತಥಾಪ್ಯಾತ್ಮಲಬ್ಧೌ ನ ಸಂದೇಹಗಂಧೋ ಬಲಮ್ಮೇ ಮಹದ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಕಾರಾನುಬಂಧಃ ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೯॥ ಕೃತಂವಾತಪೋನ್ಯದ್ಬಲಂ ವಾ ಗುರೂಣಾಂಪ್ರಿಯಃ ಶ್ರೀಪತೇಃ ಕಿನ್ತು ಸಾಕ್ಷಾದಪೇಕ್ಷಾ ॥ ಘೃಣಾಭಾಷ್ಯಕಾರಸ್ಯ ನಿಷ್ಕಾರಣಾ ವಾ ಮಮೈ[illegible] ಮುಖೇಘೋಷತೆ ಕಾಪಿ ಭಾಷಾ ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾಷ್ಯ .... ॥೧೦॥ ಪರವ್ಯೂಹಲೀಲಾಂತರಾರ್ಚಾವಿಭೇಷ್ವೈರಭೇಷ್ವೈರ್ಹರಿರ್ವ್ಯಾಸಮನ್ವಾದಿವೇಷ್ವೈಃ॥ ಸಮುದ್ಧರ್ತುಮೇತದ್ಭವಾಬ್ಧೇರಶಕ್ತಸ್ಸತೋಭೂದ್ಯತಿಶ್ಚೇಷಭಾವಾನುಷಕ್ತಃ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೧೧॥ ಭವಾಬ್ಧೌ ನಿಮಗ್ನಾನಸಮುದ್ಧರ್ತುಕಾಮಃ ಪರೋ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಾರ್ಯಾದ್ಗುರುರ್ನೇತಿ ನೇತಿ ॥ ಸನಿಸ್ಸಾಣಭೇರೀಮಹಾಕಾಹಲೀಭಿರ್ಭಟ್ಟಿರ್ಘುಷ್ಯತಾಂ ಘುಷ್ಯತಾಂ ದಿಕ್ತಟೇಷು ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ॥೧೨॥ ಸತೀ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸುತಃ ಶೈಲದೀಪೋ ಗುರುಃ ಪಾರಿಜಾತಃ ಶ್ರಿತಂ ಭಾಗ್ಯರತ್ನಮ್ ॥ ತತಃ ಕಾಲಮೇಘೇ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಭೋಗಿರಾಜೇ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನೇ ತದಸ್ಮಿನ್ನಲಭ್ಯಂ ಕುತೋ ನಃ ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾಷ್ಯ...॥೧೩॥ ತೃಣೀಕೃತ್ಯಮೈರಿಜಿರುದ್ರಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಂ ಯದೀಯಾಜ್ಘ್ರಿಪಾಥೋಜಕೈಙ್ಕರ್ಯನಿಷ್ಠಾಂ ॥ ಇಹಾಮುತ್ರ ಚ ಪ್ರಾಭವಾಃಪ್ರಕ್ರಮಂತೇ ತದನ್ಯಂ ಗುರುಂ ಮೂಢಭಾವಾ ಭಜಂತೇ ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೧೪॥ ಯತೀಂದ್ರಂವಿನಿಂದಂ ತ್ಯಸದ್ಗ್ರಂಥಕಂಥಾಧರಾವಿಶ್ವಮಿಥ್ಯಾನುಸಂಧಾನಗಂಧಾಃ ॥ ಜಗಚ್ಚಕ್ಷುಷಂ ಪ್ರತ್ನಮೇಕಂ ಶತಾಂಧಾ ನಪಶ್ಯನ್ತ್ಯಹೋ ಕರ್ಮಬಂಧಾದಿವಾಂಧಾಃ ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೧೫॥ ನ ತರ್ಕೇಽಪ್ಯದರ್ಕೋ ನ ಶಬ್ದೇ ಚ ಶಕ್ರೋ ನ ಕಸ್ಯಾವತಾರೋ ನ ತಂತ್ರಸ್ಯತಂತ್ರಃ ॥ ಕಥಂ ಕಲ್ಪಯೇತ್ಸರ್ವಭಾಷಾಸು ಗಾಥಾಃ ಕಿಮಾಚಾರ್ಯಮಾಹಾತ್ಮ್ಯಭೀತಸ್ಸಪೇಧಾಃ ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೧೬॥ ಅಹಂ ತೂರ್ಧ್ವಬಾಹುರ್ಭಣಾಮಿ ಶೃಣುಧ್ವಂ ಶಠಾರಾತಿನಾಥಾದಿವಾಚಃ ಸ್ಮರಧ್ವಮ್ ॥ ಯತೀಂದ್ರಾಜ್ಘ್ರಿಕೈಙ್ಕರ್ಯಮಾತ್ರೇ ಯತಧ್ವಂ ಮನುಧ್ವಂ ಮುರಧ್ವಂಸಿಲೋಕೇ ರಮಧ್ವಮ್ ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾ...॥೧೭॥ ಸುಧಾಪೂರ್ಣಚನ್ದ್ರೇಖಾ ವಿರಾಜಲ್ಲಲಾಟಂ ಸುಧಾಂಶುಪ್ರತೀಕಾಶಕಾಶತ್ಕಿರೀಟಮ್ ॥ ಸಮುದ್ಯಾಟ್ಯ ವೈಕುಂಠಕಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಕವಾಟಂ ಸುಪರ್ಣಾದಿ-

ಸಂಸೇವ್ಯಮಾನಂದಕೂಟಮ್ ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೧೮॥ ಉಷಸ್ಸಾಂಧ್ಯರಾಗಾ-
ರುಣಸ್ಮೇಫಖೇಚಾಕಚಾಕರ್ಷಿಕಾಷಾಯಖಣ್ಡೋತ್ಕರೀಯವಮ್ ॥ ಬೃಹನ್ನಾರದೀ-
ಯೋಕ್ತರೂಪಂ ತುರೀಯಂ ಪರಂ ವಸ್ತು ಪಶ್ಯಾಮಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಧರೀಯಮ್ ॥ ಭಜೇ
ಭಾಷ್ಯಕಾ ... ॥೧೯॥ ಅಲಂ ದೇಶಿಕೈರನ್ಯಚಿತ್ರೈಃ ಪ್ರಮತ್ತೈರಲಂಸ್ಥಾಣುಕಲ್ಪೈ-
ರಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಶತಲ್ಪೈಃ ॥ ಅಪದ್ಮಾಕ್ಷಹಾರೈರಚಕ್ರಾಂಕಧಾರೈರಸದ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಕಾರೈರಶೇಷಾವ-
ತಾರೈಃ ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೨೦॥ ಪ್ರಫುಲ್ಲಾಬ್ಜನೇತ್ರಂ ಪ್ರಭಾಶೋಭಗಾತ್ರಂ
ಪ್ರಕೃತ್ಯಾ ಪವಿತ್ರಂ ಪ್ರಭಾವೈರ್ವಿಚಿತ್ರಮ್ ॥ ಹರೇರಾತಪತ್ರಂ ಸತಾಂ ಜೈತ್ರಪತ್ರಂ
ಸುಪರ್ಣಸ್ಯಮಿತ್ರಂಸಮಿತ್ರಾಸುಪುತ್ರಮ್ ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೨೧॥ ಅಹೋ
ಶಾಂಕರಾಃ ಕಿಂಕರತ್ವಂ ಪ್ರಯಾತಾಃ ಪರೇ ಭಾಸ್ಕರಾಸ್ತತ್ಕರಾಕಾರಭಾಜಃ ॥ ತತೋ
ಯಾದವಾಃ ಪಾದವಾರಿಪ್ರಪೂತಾ ಸ್ತಥೈವಾಗತಾಸ್ತೇಗತಾ ಭಾಟ್ಟಸಾಂಖ್ಯಾಃ ॥ ಭಜೇ
ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೨೨॥ ಶತಃ ಕಾಪಿಲಃ ಕೋಽಪಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯೋ ನ ಮೋಕ್ಷೇ ವಿನಷ್ಟಸ್ವರೋಽ-
ಭೂತ್ಸ ಮಾಹೇಶ್ವರೋಽಪಿ ॥ ಕಣಾದಃ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪ್ರಣಾದೋಽಪಿ ಶಾಂತಃ
ಪ್ರಮಾಣಂ ಬ್ರುವಾಣಶ್ಚ ಗಾಣಾಪತೇಯಃ ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೨೩॥ ಸ್ವಯಂ-
ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರಾದ್ಯಭಾವೇಽಪಿ ಬುಧ್ವಾ ಕಥಂ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರಾದಿಭಾಷ್ಯಂ ವಿದಧ್ಯಾತ್ ॥
ಕಥಂ ತಸ್ಯ ಶಿಷ್ಯಾ ಬಭೂವುರ್ಮನುಷ್ಯಾಃ ಕುತೋ ನಾಸ್ತಿ ರೋಷಃ ಕಲೇರೇಷ
ದೋಷಃ ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೨೪॥ ಪುರಾದರ್ಶಿತಂ ಚೋಲಭೃತ್ಕೀಟಕಣ್ಠಂ
ಸಮಾರುಹ್ಯ ಸಹ್ಯಾಚಲೇಂದ್ರೋಪಕಣ್ಠಮ್ ॥ ಅಕುಂಠಪ್ರಭಾವೋತ್ರ ವೈಕುಣ್ಠ-
ಶಬ್ದಃ ಸಕಂಠೀರವಂ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ಯ ಸೋಲ್ಲುಣ್ಠಮಾಸ್ತೇ ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ... ॥೨೫॥
ನಮಃ ಪ್ರಣ್ಯಕೌಣ್ಡಿನ್ಯಗೋತ್ರೋದ್ಭವೇಭ್ಯೋ ನಮಸ್ಸಾಲಸದ್ಗ್ರಾಮಸದ್ವಂಶ-
ಜೇಭ್ಯಃ ॥ ನಮೋ ವೈಷ್ಣವೇಭ್ಯೋ ಮಹದ್ಭ್ಯೋಽರ್ಭಕೇಭ್ಯೋ ನಮಃ ಶೇಷ-
ಭಾವಾದಚಿದ್ಭ್ಯಶ್ಚ ವಿದ್ಭ್ಯಃ ॥ ಭಜೇ ಭಾಷ್ಯ .... ॥೨೬॥

ಇತಿ ಶ್ರೀಸಾಲಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥಲಾಚಾರ್ಯಪುರುಷ
ನರಪತಿರಾಜಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗುರೂದ್ಗ್ರಾವೇದಾಂತರಂಗಾರ್ಯವಿರಚಿತಂ
ಯತಿರಾಜಸ್ತೋತ್ರದ್ವಯಂ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣಮ್ ॥

ಧಾಟೀಪಂಚಕಂ

ಪಾಷಣ್ಡದ್ರುಮಷಣ್ಡದಾವದಹನ ಶ್ಚಾರ್ವಾಕಶೈಲಾಶನಿ ರ್ಬೌದ್ಧಧ್ವಾಂತ-
ನಿರಾಸವಾಸರಪತಿ ರ್ಜೈನೇಭಕಣ್ಠೀರವಃ ॥ ಮಾಯಾವಾದಿಭುಜಙ್ಗಭಂಗಗರುಡ ಸ್ತ್ಯಾ-
ವಿದ್ಯಚೂಡಾಮಣಿಃ ಶ್ರೀರಙ್ಗೇಶಜಯಧ್ವಜೋ ವಿಜಯತೇ ರಾಮಾನುಜೋಽಯಂ
ಮುನಿಃ ॥೧॥ ಪಾಷಣ್ಡಷಣ್ಡಗಿರಿಖಣ್ಡನವಜ್ರದಣ್ಡಾಃ ಪ್ರಚ್ಛನ್ನಬೌದ್ಧಮಕರಾಲ-
ಯಮಂಥದಣ್ಡಾಃ ॥ ವೇದಾನ್ತಸಾರಸುಖದರ್ಶನದೀಪದಣ್ಡಾಃ ರಾಮಾನುಜಸ್ಯ
ವಿಲಸನ್ತು ಮುನೇಸ್ತ್ರಿದಣ್ಡಾಃ ॥೨॥ ಚಾರಿತ್ರೋದ್ಧಾರದಣ್ಡಂ ಚತುರನಯಪಥಾಲಂ-
ಕ್ರಿಯಾಕೇತುದಣ್ಡಂ ಸದ್ವಿದ್ಯಾದೀಪದಣ್ಡಂ ಸಕಲಕಲಿಕಥಾಸಂಹೃತೇಃ ಕಾಲದಣ್ಡಮ್ ॥
ತ್ರಯ್ಯಂತಾಲಂಬದಣ್ಡಂ ತ್ರಿಭುವನವಿಜಯಚ್ಛತ್ರಸೌವರ್ಣದಣ್ಡಂ ಧತ್ತೇ ರಾಮಾನು-
ಹಾರ್ಯಃ ಪ್ರತಿಕಥಕಶಿರೋವಜ್ರದಣ್ಡಂ ತ್ರಿದಂಡಮ್ ॥೩॥ ತ್ರಯ್ಯಾ ಮಾಙ್ಗಲ್ಯ-
ಸೂತ್ರಂ ತ್ರಿಯುಗಯುಗಪಥಾರೋಹಣಾಲಂಬಸೂತ್ರಂ ಸದ್ವಿದ್ಯಾದೀಪಸೂತ್ರಂ ಸ-
ಗುಣನಯಕಥಾಸಂಪದಾಂ ಹಾರಸೂತ್ರಮ್ ॥ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಸೂತ್ರಂ ಬುಧಾನಾಂ
ಪ್ರಶಮಧನಮನಃ ಪದ್ಮಿನೀನಾಲಸೂತ್ರಂ ರಕ್ಷಾಸೂತ್ರಂ ಯತೀನಾಂ ಜಯತಿ ಯತಿ-
ಪತೇರ್ವಕ್ಷಸಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರಮ್ ॥೪॥ ಪಾಷಣ್ಡಸಾಗರಮಹಾಬಡಬಾಮುಖಾಗ್ನಿಃ
ಶ್ರೀರಂಗರಾಜಚರಣಾಂಬುಜಮೂಲದಾಸಃ ॥ ಶ್ರೀವಿಷ್ಣುಲೋಕಮಣಿಮಣ್ಟಪ-
ಮಾರ್ಗದಾಯೀ ರಾಮಾನುಜೋ ವಿಜಯತೇ ಯತಿರಾಜರಾಜಃ ॥೫॥

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INDIRA DEMOCRACY AT WORK

Congress (O) leader Ramakrishna Hegde has demanded a judicial probe into the alleged diversion of building materials meant for the construction of the two Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes hostels to the building of Public Works Minister Channabasappa's house in the city.

At a news conference here today, Mr. Hegde said that since the Vigilance Commission had no jurisdiction to inquire into the diversion of materials he was asking for a judicial probe.

Mr. Hegde said that Mr. Channabasappa should resign forth-with if he had any respect for integrity in public life. If he refused to do so, the Governor should dismiss him from the Ministry and order a judicial probe into his dealings.

Mr. Hegde said that after the legislators' visit to the hostel works spot, attempts were made to make good the shortage of materials. But a Junior Engineer in charge of the hostel construction refused to take delivery or the stocks.

He charged that without sanctioning of estimates and issue of work order, the total requirement of cement and steel for the two hostel buildings, namely, 8500 bags of cement and 84.5 tonnes of steal, were issued in bulk between July 20 and August 30, 1973. Under the rules no building materials would be issued in bulks.

Mr. Hegde said that the Accountant-General had taken objection to the purchase of steel as fictitious and the objection had not yet been answered so far !

Besides, Mr. Hegde charged that 10 masons under the hostel building contractor were sent to work on the building of Mr. Channabasappa.

He said that Mr. Channabasappa had violated the rules of the City Improvement Trust Board by transferring his personal site measuring 180' x 120' alloted for residential purpose to a commercial firm.

He said that in addition to this, there were applications for allotment of sites and house from Mr. Channabasappa's sons and sons-in-law now pending before the CITB and the Housing Board.

With the conversion of his large agricultural holdings into a family co-operative farming society, Mr. Channabasappa escaped the provisions of the Land Reforms Act. Mr. Hegde said and added that the Minister was now trying to escape from the provisions of the impending urban property ceiling law.

Mr. Hegde also alleged that a total of Rs. 10 lakhs had been paid to a contractor, Mr. M. S. Ramaiah, in 1973 towards his belated claims in respect of the execution of the Sharavathi and Dharma projects completed 10 years ago !

Mr. Hegde's other allegations were a canal contractor under the Hemavathi project had been given works at the rate of 8 per cent in excess of the scheduled rates while other contractors were given works 15 per cent less than the scheduled rates ; a contractor under the Kalinadi project had been entrusted with works at the rate of 64 per cent above the scheduled rates !

Mr. Hegde alleged that an ITI ancillary unit in the name of Mr. Channabasappa's son-in-law and his daughter had been approved and a loan of Rs. six lakhs had been sanctioned by the Karnataka State Financial Corporation !

Mr. Hegde pointed that in the Bangalore Building Division of the PWD, bills amounting to about Rs. 80 lakhs had been paid to contractors without the prior approval either by the Chief Engineer or the Government. Similarly, another contractor had been favoured with excess payment in the execution of the PWD pavilion in the Congress Exhibition.

Recalling how Mr. Channabasappa had raised a hue and cry against the previous Government about the so-called Sharavathi Karmakanda, Mr. Hegde averred that Mr. Channabasappa was no more a paragon of virtues and was "now guilty of gross misconduct in public life." He should, therefore, resign from the Ministership to facilitate a judicial probe into his dealings."

ANOTHER SWALLOW

Speaker Nagarathnamma today disallowed in the Karnataka Assembly the notice of a privilege motion sought to be moved by former Minister Azeez Sait against Opposition leader Deve Gowda and a newspaper in Mandya.

Refusing permission, the speaker said the subject matter of the privilege motion did not form part of the proceedings of the House.

After question hour, Mr. Azeez Sait, (Cong.) said he had given notice of a privilege motion against the editor of a weekly in Mandya which had published a report pertaining to Opposition leader Deve Gowda's statement at a public meeting in Mysore on March 23.

Mr. Sait alleged that Mr. Gowda had stated, according to the press report, that the CBI had raided his house in Mysore and had recovered Rs. four lakhs and a blueprint for the construction of a cinema house in Bombay. The "Samyukta Karnataka" had also carried this report. He wanted the Speaker to include Mr. Gowda's name in the motion as he had mentioned only the name of the periodical.

Mr. Sait said such statements had "damaged his image." Mr. Gowda should give the facts in writing and take the consequences.

Mr. Deve Gowda said that while he was addressing a public meeting in Mysore, somebody passed on a slip of paper mentioning the incident.

He had then merely said that the CBI was not in his control. Prime Minister Indira could explain the incident. Mr. Gowda wanted Chief Minister Devraj Urs (who was present in the House) to call for the relevant police report to find out the real position.

The Speaker disallowed the notice of the privilege motion.

COST OF SICKNESS

The cost of medical service in the United States, American newspapers report, is increasing twice as fast as the cost of living in general. At present, a day in hospital costs about $100 ! If things go on like this, newspapers write, the figure will rise to $500 ! by the end of the present decade. Commenting on the situation, the newspaper "Freedom" says the very thought of the expensiveness of medical service is enough to make a man sick !

THOUGHT MASTERS MAN

Wolf Kristmann worked for a long time as a police reporter for one of the newspapers in Munich. Among his reports there were more than twenty about bank robberies. Some time ago, he was sentenced to two and a half years for an attempt to rob a bank !

MORE INDIRA DEMOCRACY

Mr. M. Satyanarayana Rao (Independent) represented in the Legislative Council today that "malpractices" were increasing in the Public Works Department. He alleged that a contractor had submitted four bills for the same work relating to the repairs of the out-patient department of the Bowring Hospital, here.

A retired superintending engineer against whom there were allegations regarding the construction of a court building at Chitradurga, had been appointed as the general manager of the Karnataka Construction Corporation, he added. Shortly the P.W.D. Minister was going to have some "alliance" with the retired engineer, he disclosed.

He also complained that the officer connected with the "misuse" of cement and steel belonging to the S.C. and S.T. Hostel had not been suspended. There was every possibility of tempering with the evidence, he said.

The need to insure the lives of college teachers as they were threatened by some students with serious consequences if they, as invigilators were to report their copying and such other malpractices, was also stressed by Mr. Satyanarayana Rao.

He said the Bangalore University authorities had not taken any action yet against the culprints who had manhandled some of the staff members of the college. "An atmosphere of terror" was reigning in the Bangalore University campus, he said.

Smt. Padmavathi Vittal Rao and Mr. Mallur Ananda Rao referred to the case of a peon of a private school in Vaiyalikayal, who was in addition, drawing a salary as a conductor of the B.T.S. ! They alleged that the "son-in-law of the Chief Minister himself as the President of the institution" was reported to be extending him support.

Industries Minister S. M. Krishna said that the matter was being investigated.

The German Democratic Republic.

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Sugar	3.00 marks	1.64 marks	1.64 marks
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Unskimmed Milk (litre)	1.12 marks	0.70 marks	0.70 marks
Cheese	8.00 marks	7.20 marks	7.20 marks
Eggs (piece)	0.45 marks	0.37 marks	0.34 marks
Potatoes	0.12 marks	0.12 marks	0.17 marks
White Cabbage	0.49 marks	0.44 marks	0.31 marks

But the Indira Gandhi rupee is tumbling in value and prices are soaring here ! **Ed.**

ANOTHER THREAT

While Western papers are all agog discussing the problems of the energy crisis, experts are already forecasting a new threat—an acute water shortage! According to the "UNESCO Features" bulletin, posters all over London are urging people not to waste water since there may be a shortage this year. As a matter of fact, the reserves of Britain's water reservoirs have sharply decreased of late. The problem, says the bulletin, is aggravated by the fact that no one is willing to set aside at least one hectare of land for building new reservoirs.

The Battelle Institute in Frankfort foretells that the ground water resources in the F.R.G. will be utterly depleted by the end of this century, while the demand will triple by that time. True, experts hope that it will be possible to find a sufficiently economical method of desalination of sea water. Meanwhile, the authorities in Hamburg, for example, are planning an increase of water supplies from the resources of Scandinavian countries.

In Japan the situation was made critical by last year's summer drought. The factories and hotels in Tokyo are now getting 20 per cent less water than formerly!

GANGSTER, NOVELIST, HEART-CASE

A Nantes (France) businessmen decided to try his hand at writing. The attempt was successful. His books proved to be very popular. His last novel "La Mauscaillo" (which can roughly be translated "In the Soup") was even a best-seller. The business man wrote his books under the pseudonym of Jean-Guy le Dano. And, then, a Weekly reviewing his book divulged his real name—Emile Guyot. The writer, it turned out, was once a notorious gangster and had even been sentenced to death (the sentence was later commuted to imprisonment)! The exposure was too much for the man: he died af heart failure!

NEW YORK TEACHERS

According to police records, there were 717 attacks on teachers and 697 on pupils in New York schools in 1973. Since the steps taken by the authorities to ensure safety in schools have proved inadequate, the teachers' union has circulated an illustrated guide to action containing tips on how to protect one self from robbery and violence. If a robber armed with a knife approaches a teacher, the pupils should laugh loudly or clap to draw her attention. If he is unarmed, she should remember that any instrument, including a pencil, may be used as a means of self-defence. And under no circumstances should a teacher remain alone on the school premises.

SCHOOL HOURS

As a result of the energy crisis, schools in the United States now open earlier. And since it is still dark in winter when children set out to school, they are made to carry or wear some gadget that makes them more visible to motorists and so reduces the chances of their being run over. In Ohio, for instance, they carry sticks coated with fluorescent paint. In Connecticut, "hot dots"—reflective circles the size of nickel coins—are stuck on their coats. And in Florida reflective tape is attached to the children's clothing. Reporting this, the "U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT" writes that it would be much more simple to revert to the old school hours.

HIS RUSE

"As I was travelling from Toronto to Windsor on Can' 's Macdonald Cartier Freeway, I saw a student standing at the side of the road, thumbing a lift and holding up a sign marked "Montreal." I pulled in a few metres beyond him, rolled down my window and called, "You're on the wrong side of the highway for Montreal. This side goes to Windsor."

"I know," he replied, opening the door and climbing in. "I've been standing there exactly 40 seconds. If I'd been holding up a sign saying I wanted to go to Windsor, I might have been standing here a couple of hours before I got a lift. I knew some driver would just have to stop to tell me I was going the wrong way !"

BEING A PRINCE

Prince Charles, now Prince of Wales, told a don at Cambridge that one of the problems of being a prince is that people sometimes get flustered in your presence. He recalled one occasion in Australia : The wife of a dignitary greeted me and said she hadn't seen me since my parent's wedding."

PLANTING AND REAPING

One of the most satisfying occupations in life is the lifting of a garden crop of potatoes. It is the only time when I dare to compare myself with the man with five talents, who earned such commendation because of the dividend he presented to his chairman at the end of the year.

I have just spent an afternoon in the vegetable garden turning up root after root of luxurious preference shares, a yield which in terms of percentages must mount to astronomical figures. There is also therapeutic value in the process. I advise any person who is agitated, overworked, depressed or suffering from lack of confidence, to set a few rows of seed potatoes, and a few months later to lift the harvest himself. He will at once become a man of power, a worldly success !

GOLDA MEIR

Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem, was asked by a visitor about his role in dealing with Middle East problems. "I have a deal with Golda Meir," he replied. "I take care of Jerusalem's rubbish, and she takes care of any Middle East crises !"

* * *

Rehearsing with the London Symphony Orchestra, their Principal Conductor Andre Previn decided that there is nobody better able to reduce a pompous conductor to ashes than an Englishman.

"I interrupted a rehearsal," he recalls, "and told the horn player, 'I think that passage requires a more heroic approach, more accentuation perhaps, a greater assertiveness...' "

Replied the horn player, "You mean you want it louder, Mr. Previn ?"

"The whole orchestra broke into peals of laughter," recalls Previn. "And come to think of it, that's all I did want !"

NEW CLUB

A new club has been founded in London by a group of people who boast that they do everything the doctors forbid. The idea is to prove that one can get along very well without dieting, without taking medicine and without denying oneself anything. Incidentally, the president of the club is 84 years of age and the vice-president is only two years younger !

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ANIMAL SCIENCES

The history of the Indian animal sciences dates back to the Vedic period, and the main contribution has been the classification of animals. They have been broadly classified into vertebrates and invertebrates, as mentioned in Taittiriya Samhita. Snakes and worms have been classified in Atharva Veda.

Detailed classification of animals is also to be found in the Upanishads. In the Chandogya Upanishad (about 800 B.C. ?) animals are classified (1) Jivaja (viviparous—those giving birth to live babies), (2) Andaja (oviparous—progeny in the form of eggs), and (3) Udbhija (small microscopic animal organisms generating from a plant or vegetable source).

Subsequently, Charaka classified the entire living world into 11 divisions mainly based on their features and behaviour : (1) Krmi (parasites), (2) Kita (wingless insects), (3) Patanga (winged insects), (4) Ekasapta (solid ungulate animals), (5) Dvisapta (cloven-footed animals), (6) Mrga (herbivorous animals), (7) Kravyada (Carnivorous animals), (8) Svapada (dangerous beasts of prey), (9) Vyala (beasts of prey), (10) Gemaya (creatures with poisonous fangs) and (11) Sarpa (snakes).

In yet another classification, Charaka split vertebrate animals into eight groups, mainly based on their boarding and lodging behaviour : (1) Prasaha varga (carnivorous and non-carnivorous land quadrupeds and birds), (2) Bhumisayavarga (burrowing mammals and reptiles), (3) Anupavarga (marshy and wet land animals), (4) Varisayavarga (aquatic mammals, reptiles, crustaceans and fishes) ; (5) Jalacharavarga (or ambichari) (amphibious birds), (6) Jangalavarga (herbivorous animals in dry and hilly jungles and forests), (7) Viskiravarga (gallinaceous birds-picking birds) and (8) Pratudavarga (piercing birds).

Susruta divided the animal kingdom into two main classes : Anupa (mostly aquatic) and Jangala (terrestrial and arboreal). He sub-classified Anupa into five groups : (1) Kulechara (herbivorous quadrupeds near rivers or ponds), (2) Plava (amphibious birds), (3) Kosastha (mollusca-shells), (4) Padina (aquatic animals with pedal appendages) and (5) Matsya (fishes) ; and Jangala into eight groups : (1) Prasaha (birds of prey), (2) Viskira (birds that scatter food), (3) Pratuda (birds with piercing beaks), (4) Guhasaya (carnivorous quadrupeds living in caves), (5) Jangala (herbivorous quadrupeds), (6) Parpamrga (arboreal animals), (7) Vilesaya (animals living in holes or burrows), (8) Gramysa (domesticated quadrupeds).

There are records of treatment of diseases of elepnants and horses dealt with in Hastyayurveda, Asvayurveda, Asvachikitsa and Asva Sastra. It is believed that Charaka and Susruta classified the animals for therapeutic and dietary purposes.

During the post-vedic period, certain organisations took care of the animals by conservation and management practices as mentioned in the Artha Sastra of Kautilya (about 300 B. C.), and by Asoka who prohibited the sale or killing of fishes for about 60 specified days in a year, when they are expected to mate and produce young ones.

The Jains also have contributed to the classification of animals. Umasvati (about 40 A.D.) mentioned in his work Tattvarthadhigama Sutra that there are four types of animal groups based on the number of senses : (1) two senses, (2) three senses, (3) four senses (1–3 invertebrates) and (4) five senses (vertebrates).

M. S.

84

There are several New Year Days in the year according to the people who observe them, Chaandramaana, Sowramaana, Christian, Hejira, Vikramarka, Shaalivahana Era, &c. We had "a New Year Day" on the 23rd April,—the Josyer Era!—commencing the 84th year. We doubted whether we would survive the 22nd and reach the 23rd, and so did not risk writing anything before-hand. But though the 22nd did not bring the end, that night brought indisposition, whose effects have kept us disabled for over two weeks. Thus, we enter our 84th New Year!

Our record of 83 years has been made familiar during previous years. In the long run there is nothing that one achieves, no intellectual greatness or physical prowess, which does not fade and become evanescent, and ultimately the fame is no more than if writ on water! Therefore it is futile for any one to boast about his achievements. Whatever may be one's achievements in the higher reaches of manhood, he may be consigned to oblivion, or he may be Deified like Buddha, meaninglessly, unreasonably. It is all one in the back-ground of eternity!

So, without feeling any elation, we may name the publication of Maharshi Bharadwaja's "Vymanika Sastra" last year, and the completion of the Fourth Volume of Maharaja Bhojaraja's "Shringara Prakasha", this year, as two monumental achievements in the world of Sanskrit learning due to the spectacular and individual endeavour of a frail, old, intellectual!

We shall leave it at that.

Referring to Maharshi Vyasa in "Vishnu Sahasranama" it is said.

ವ್ಯಾಸಂ ವಸಿಷ್ಠನಪ್ಪಾರಂ ಶಕ್ತೇಃ ಪೌತ್ರಮಕಲ್ಮಷಂ ।
ಪರಾಶರಾತ್ಮಜಂವಂದೆ ಶುಕತಾತಂತಪೋನಿಧಿಂ ॥"

"Obeisance to the venerable sage Vyasa, Vasishtha's great-grand-son, Shakthi's grandson, and Shuka's father." So our great-grand-father was Khas Rytvic Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer, grand-father was Gomatham Krishna Josyer, and father Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer.

At the close of Tippu's war in 1799, the British, seeking to restore the Maharaja and shift the capital from Sreerangapatna, performed the installation of 5 year old Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar in the Sri Lakshmiramana Swamy Temple in the Mysore Fort. Both inside and outside the Fort were undeveloped. Maharani Lakshammanni was guardian to the minor, and Purnaiah was Dewan. In 1816, on the Maharaja

coming of age, unwilling Purnaiah was forcibly retired, and the young Maharaja assumed Rulership. Then the Palace establishment expanded, the Fort filled with houses, and the area outside began to be occupied.

Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer I, with a bright and youthful personality, came to Mysore from a nearby rural part, and found employment near the Maharaja as Khas Rytwic. By his merits and personality, he earned the respect and trust of the Maharaja. On his recommendation The ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ temple in the Fort was built and was consecrated with Divine images and of Alwars and Acharyas, and he was appointed Head Sthaanik and Deputy Parpatyagar.

His public spirit manifested itself in another way. As the area outside the Fort was vacant, the Maharaja awarded spacious sites to the temple personnel. While the others built tenements on their sites, Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer constructed a tank in his site 150 years ago to provide water for the people of the area as there was no other water resource. It remained a boon for over 60 years. But then the Mysore Trust Board wished to close all ponds in the town, and did so.

On my father protesting, they got a contribution from him and put up a fountain surrounded by a flower-garden enclosed with railings, and named "Khas Rytwic Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer's Fountain."

That lasted a few decades, but then a Santhepet tycoon, Banumaiah, snapped the dilapidated fountain and site and enclosed it within his school compound. By then I had left Government service as unsuitable, and was known to Dewan Sir Albion Banerji as an independent young writer of active public spirit, and on my protesting to him, a compensation of Rs. 5000 was awarded to "The Donor's Representatives."

Then the Muncipal Council, with H. C. Dasappa, my classmate—and other self-seekers, claimed the use of the amount. Ultimately after litigation, a school building was put up and housed a new kinder-garden school of Professor Gopalaswamy Iyer, and named "ಖಾಸ್ ಋತ್ವಿಕ್ ಗೋಮಠಂ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಜೋಸ್ಯರವರ ಶಿಶುವಿಹಾರ."

Khas Rytwic Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer, unfortunately died at middle age, leaving wife and two small sons, the younger of whom was my grand-father, Khas Rytwic Gomatham Krishna Josyer.

Two Niroopas testify to the status attained by Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer in the Royal Court :

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ರಾಜ ವಡಯರವರು

ಚಿತ್ರಭಾನು ಸಂ॥ ಫಾ೯ ೨೦ ಶುಕ್ರವಾರದಲ್ಲೂ ಶ್ರೀಮತು ಮೈಸೂರು ಅಮಿಲ್ ಅಪ್ಪಗ್ರಾಮದ ಫೌಜುದಾರ್ ಅತ್ತಿ ಕುಪ್ಪೆ ಮೇಲುಕೋಟೆ ಅಮಿಲರಿಗೆ ಸಹ ಬರಶಿ ಕಳುಯಿದ ನಿರೂಪ ಅದಾಗಿ—ಅರಮನೆ ಸಮುಖಿದ ಖಾಸ ಋತ್ವಿಕು ಗೊಮತಂ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಜೊಯಿಸರಿಗೆ—ಮೈಸೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀರಮಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ, ವರಾಹಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ, ಅಪ್ಪಗ್ರಾಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ರಂಗನಾಥಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ, ಕರೀಘಟ್ಟದ ವೇಂಕಟರಮಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ, ಅತ್ತಿಕುಪ್ಪೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ತೊಣ್ಣೂರು ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ, ಮೇಲು ಕೋಟೆ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಶಡಗೊಪ ತಿರುಮಾಲೆ ತೀರ್ಥ ಅರಳಪಾಡು ಮುಂತಾದ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆಯನ್ನು ಇವರ ಸಂತತಿ ಪಾರಂಪರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವಂತೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಯಿಧೀತಾಗಿ ಈ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆಯನ್ನು ವೆಂಕಟಕೃಷ್ಣಾಚಾರ್ರಿಗೆ ಆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸದರಿ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಜೋಯ್ಸರಿಗೆ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ನಿತ್ಯ ಗಟ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲು ಪಡಿ ೨ ಪ್ರಸಾದ ೨ ದೋಸೆ ೨ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಕೊಡಿಸುವುದು. ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವಾರ್ಥಗಳಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ೨ ಪಡಿ ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಕಜ್ಜಾಯ ಕಬ್ಬು ಯಳನೀರು ವೀಳ್ಯ ಸಹ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದು. ಸದರಿ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಜೋಯಿಸರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಪಾಲಖಿ, ಛತ್ರಿ, ಚಾಮರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿರುವದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ನಿಂಮ ನಿಂಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ಸವಾರ್ಥವಾಗಲೀ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತವಾಗಲೀ, ಬರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಇವರ ಜಿಂಮೆಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಜನದ ಸೋಬಸ್ಕರ ಕೊಡಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಎತ್ತು ಕುದುರೆಗೆ ಮುನಾಸಬು ಅರಿತು ದಾಣೆಚಾರೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಇಳಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈದುವಾರ ಸ್ಥಳ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಇವರ ಸಂಗಡ ಇರುವ ಹತ್ಯಾರು ಅಟಕಾಯಿಸದೆ ರಸದಾರಿಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಂದಣ ಗಡಿವರಿಗೆ ೨ ಆಳುಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸುಂಕ ಸೋದನೆಗೆ ಅಟಕಾಯಿಸದೆ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತಲಪಿಸುವದು. ಈ ನಿರೂಪದ ನಕಲನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಥವಣೆ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹ ಬರಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಅಸಲು ನಿರೂಪವನ್ನು ಸದರಿ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಜೋಯಿಸರ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುವದು. ತಾರೀಖು ೭ನೇ ಮಾಹೆ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ಸ್ ೧೮೨೩ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಖಿತ್ತ್ ಅರಮನೆ ಸುಬ್ರಾಯ ಮುನಷಿ ಹುಜೂರು. ಸದರಿ ಲಿಪಾಹೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿರುವ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು. **ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ—**

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ರಾಜ ವಡಯರವರು

ಸರ್ವಜಿತು ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಶ್ರಾವಣ ಶುದ್ಧ ೩ ಗುರುವಾರದಲ್ಲೂ ಶ್ರೀಮತು ಮೇಲುಗೋಟೆ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರ ನರಸಯ್ಯಗೆ ಬರ್ಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ನಿರೂಪ ಆದಾಗಿ—ಮೇಲುಗೋಟೆ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುಖಿದ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸ ಖ್ಯಾಋತ್ವಿಕ್ ಗೋಮತಂ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಜೋಯಿಸರಿಗೆ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತುನಿಂದ ಆಚಾರ್ರುಪ್ರರುಷ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ ನಡೆದುಬರುವದು ಸರಿಯಷ್ಟೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ತಿರುನಾಳುನಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಾ ಚಾರ್ರು—ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಚಾರ್ರು—ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ರು—ಗೆ ಸಹಾ ನಡೆಸುವಂತೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬದಾಗಿ ಹಜುರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರುತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದಾ ಕಟ್ಲೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದೀತು–ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ತಸದೀಕಿನ ಐವಜನಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ಸರಿಮಾಡಿ ಸದರಿ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಜೋಯಿಸರಿಗೆ ರೂಖಮರ್ಯಾದೆ–ಪದಾರ್ಥಮರ್ಯಾದೆ–ಉಡಗೆರೆ ಸಹಾ ನಡಸುತ್ತಾ ಬರುವದು. ರಾಜಾಗಟ್ಲೆ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಸದ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ನೆರೆ ಆಚಾರ್ರು ಪುರುಪರ ಮೇರೆ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಡಸುತ್ತಾ ಬರುವದು. ಈ ನಿರೂಪದ ನಕಲಂನು ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಶಿರಸ್ತಾರ ದಪ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಸಲು ನಿರೂಪವಂನು ಸದರಿ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಜೋಯಿಸರ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ವಾಪ್ಪುಕೊಡುವದು. ಬತ್ತಾರೀಕು ೨೬ನೇ ಮಾಹೆ ಜುಲ್ಲಾಯಿ ಸ್ ೧೮೨೭ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಖಿತ್ತು ಅರಮನೆ ಸುಬರಾಯ ಮುನಷಿ ಹಜೂರು. **ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ—**

There are also a sheaf of letters, like the following :

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ರಾಜ ವಡಯರವರು

ಸ್ವಭಾನು ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಮಾಘಶುದ್ಧ ೭ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾರದಲ್ಲೂ ಶ್ರೀಮತು ವೇದಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಜೋಯಿಸರಿಗೆ ಬರಶಿ ಕಳುಹಿದ ನಿರೂಪ ಅದಾಗಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣವಿಲಾಸ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಶಿಯಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಕ್ಕಲುತನಾಯಿರಸದೆ ಯಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಹಜೂರು ಶ್ರುತವಾದ್ದರಿಂದಾ ಕಟ್ಲೆಮಾಡಿಸಿಯಿದ್ದೀತು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಣ್ಣಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಣಿತ್ವ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಯಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾ ವೃತ್ತಿವಂತರಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಆವರಪರ ಕಡೆ ಸಂಸಾರಗಳ ಯಿರಸದೆ ಮನೆಗಳು ಖಾಲಿಯಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಯಿರುವದಕ್ಕೇನೆಂದು ಕಟ್ಲೆಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಶಿಖಿತನಿರೂಪ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಣ್ಣನವರನ್ನ ಹಜೂರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವದು. ಬತಾರೀಖು ೭ನೇ ಮಾಹೆ ಫೆಬರವರಿ ಸ್ ೧೮೨೪ನೇ ಯಿಸವಿ ಖ್ತು ಜಗನ್ನಾಥೈಯ ಮುನಷಿ ಹಜೂರು. ಪುರನೂರ್ರುವರ ಜಾಗಾ ಯಡತೊರೆ. **ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ—**

ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು

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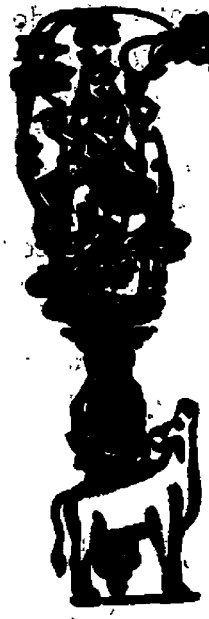

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INDIA AND NARCOTICS

Customs officers at Beirut's airport recently discovered 28 litres of Indian hemp extract, a powerful narcotic, in the luggage of a US-bound passenger (at black market prices, incidentally, the lot was worth more than $280,000). The man was detained. According to the authorities, he gave his name as Joseph Khalil Younes and said he was Haitian Ambassador to Jordan, claiming diplomatic immunity and demanding immediate release. The Lebanese police nevertheless put him in prison. A few days later the Haitian Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the Lebanese government that Younes was not an ambassador but only honorary consul in Amman.

RESPECT FOR GANG BOSS

People in Tokyo witnessed a rather unusual funeral at the beginning of April. Outside Hommon Temple the more than a kilometre long procession was met by reinforced police details, and armoured cars. The guardians of the law were afraid that the mourners might start a fight: For the deceased, 65 year old Seida, was the boss of a big crime syndicate and more than 5000 of his colleagues from gangs all over the country had come to pay him their last respects.

"WELFARE STATE!"

According to Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics, crime incidence in the United States has increased by 57 per cent since 1967. The increase is even bigger in the case of major crimes, murder, rape and armed robberies. It is 67 per cent. One of the reasons for this growth, Representative Michael Harrington told Congress, was the practically uncontrolled sales of fire arms. From 1964 to 1973, he said, there were 95,000 murders, 800,000 robberies, and more than 700,000 people suffered bullet wounds!

GOVERNMENT IN DRUG RING

On the eve of Paraguayan dictator Alfredo Stroessner's visit to South Africa the Johannesburg "Sunday Times", quoting official American sources, wrote that Paraguay's ruling element were associated with an international drug ring which had its headquarters in Asuncion. The expose infuriated the South African authorities who had hoped that the Strossner visit would make less obvious the growing isolation of their racist regime. Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller called the article "shocking".

NOT HOME-SICK

The number of teen-agers who run away from home every year in the United States has reached 600,000 according to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The problem has become so acute that the Department has allocated $100,000 for a toll-free telephone hot line to give the runaways a chance to let parents know their where abouts. They also contact a neutral person and have him or her get in touch with their parents. The conversations will not be tape-recorded and no attempts will be made to trace the calls. If the runaways wish, they can call home free of charge from any part of the country. Lastly, hot-line workers will be able to provide them with information on shelters, drugs and health care!

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Soviet designers are working on computers using thin ferromagnetic films. One square centimetre of this film will accomodate up to a million of the elementary tiny magnets that serve as the material for the computer memory. This means that in theory the entire content of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia, which consists of more than 50 weighty volumes, could be stored on these thin films in a memory bank the size of a pin head! The "artificial intellect" systems, which include similar memory elements, will not only gather and retain information, but also process it independently by making generalisations and drawing approximate conclusions.

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A new hydroextraction method is being tested at the Fosforit Combine at Kingisepp in the Estonian Republic.

Two parallel boreholes are drilled down to an accumulation of ore. Water pumped at high pressure down one of these boreholes crushes the ore-containing rock into a pulp, which is then driven by the powerful flow to the surface via the only available passage—the neighbouring borehole. This twin borehole method will produce between 400 and 500 metric tons of phosphorite ore per shift, and plans are afoot to apply it in the extraction of other minerals.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Experiments on the use of atomic radiation for conserving food are being carried out at Moscow's Institute of the Canning and Vegetable Drying Industry. For example, by exposing meat to doses of radiation that are completely harmless to man you can keep it fresh for months at a temperature of 3 to 5°C. The life of fruit and vegetables may be similarly prolonged; after being kept for ten years pickled cucumbers treated in this way are just as tasty as those which have been freshly prepared! Atomic energy also helps in the production of juices. If, for example, 500 grammes of juice can be extracted from a kilogramme of black currants using conventional methods, cell-destroying gamma rays increase the yield to 650 grammes.

MICROBES

There is an unusual type of "museum" in Kharkov, a city in the Ukraine. It houses a collection of over 800 varieties of microbes. There are useful ones, which are put to work in the food industry, and highly dangerous ones. The microbes require a great deal of care—they must be shifted to fresh surroundings from time to time and they must receive regular sustenance.

The "museum" maintains extensive international contacts. Requests come in frequently for this or that strain of microbe and in turn the Ukrainian scientists enrich their collection. The microbes are studied in order to use them for the welfare of mankind.

NEW GAME!

John Duncan of Australia has set a world record driving his car backwards for 210.9 kilometres. The previous record was 136 kilometres set by Pat Gilkes in Ethiopia!

INDIA AND NARCOTICS

Customs officers at Beirut's airport recently discovered 28 litres of Indian hemp extract, a powerful narcotic, in the luggage of a US-bound passenger (at black market prices, incidentally, the lot was worth more than $280,000). The man was detained. According to the authorities, he gave his name as Joseph Khalil Younes and said he was Haitian Ambassador to Jordan, claiming diplomatic immunity and demanding immediate release. The Lebanese police nevertheless put him in prison. A few days later the Haitian Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the Lebanese government that Younes was not an ambassador but only honorary consul in Amman.

RESPECT FOR GANG BOSS

People in Tokyo witnessed a rather unusual funeral at the beginning of April. Outside Hommon Temple the more than a kilometre long procession was met by reinforced police details, and armoured cars. The guardians of the law were afraid that the mourners might start a fight: For the deceased, 65 year old Seida, was the boss of a big crime syndicate and more than 5000 of his colleagues from gangs all over the country had come to pay him their last respects.

"WELFARE STATE!"

According to Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics, crime incidence in the United States has increased by 57 per cent since 1967. The increase is even bigger in the case of major crimes, murder, rape and armed robberies. It is 67 per cent. One of the reasons for this growth, Representative Michael Harrington told Congress, was the practically uncontrolled sales of fire arms. From 1964 to 1973, he said, there were 95,000 murders, 800,000 robberies, and more than 700,000 people suffered bullet wounds!

GOVERNMENT IN DRUG RING

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DEMOCRACY

Greed without limit, and Crime without limit !

Confession by a Congress Minister of the failure of Congress Administration.

Public Works Minister Channabasappa tartled the Karnataka Assembly by declaring that a new class of Gay Cavaliers had anged up with contractors and had mounted propaganda to prevent him from acting irmly to punish the erring people in the lepartment.

This new class had used all means either o take his life, pull him down from office or to get his portfolio changed so that they might get things done to their liking, Mr. Channabasappa said.

Replying to the debate on the PWD demands, the Minister in his 130-minute speech surcharged with emotion affirmed that the activities of the new group were not peculiar to Karnataka alone. They had spread their activities to all parts of the country. Democracy would come to an end if these forces were not put down in time.

He said that after 1962, a new atmosphere in the political and economic scene had emerged. Evil forces had now assumed new forms. They had out-Gobelled Gobels in their propaganda to drive him out of office.

Mr. Channabasappa, who was not keeping well since some time, spoke seated, hitting the desk often to stress his point that the conspiracy was hatched when he suspended 17 officers soon after he assumed office in March 1972. The charge was that he had a firm grip over issues, he was tight-fisted and that he refused to yield to pressure.

According to the reports received by him, Mr. Channabasappa alleged that the conspiracy was hatched in a forest lodge near Hassan to invite "mantravadis from Malayalam" to harm him. From then on he had secured protection as there was a threat to his life. May be, this was a matter of shame; he could not help it.

Mr. Channabasappa described this "new class of people" as being sans profession, always interested in "somebody's wealth, neighbour's wives and foreign liquor." They lived in high style and the alignment of the groups changed to suit their changing needs.

When this was the actual position, Mr. Channabasappa said, his critics had described him as "helpless, having arms without bullets, namesake Minister and lacking courage and a victim of political pulls and pressures. Some members had even demanded his resignation. He knew they had said this with good intentions. If the problems facing the State could be solved by getting rid of him, he was prepared to resign on the spot.

His nature was not to tolerate corruption and inefficiency. He recalled that he had resigned twice on various issues. He had taken firm action to put down illicit distillation. He had at one time suspended 12 police officers in Gulbarga. He was referring to these incidents to show that he was not lacking in courage and that he was not helpless. What was important was that the atmosphere had changed since 1962.

Mr. Channabasappa said that new methods should be adopted to put down the evil trends. This new class of people, including contractors, took to nefarious ways to call halt to his activities. They were disappointed. They had let out a "rubber serpent" to create a scare in public life in the State.

Mr. Channabasappa said he had received warnings and threats in many forms. He had

received letters and telephone calls : Mr. K. K. Murthy (Managing Director of the Karnataka Film Industry Development Corporation) he said, had telephoned the PWD Secretary to say that the PW Minister's life was in danger if he did not stop taking action against some corrupt officials. A signature campaign was on to remove him from office. Mr. Channabasappa was happy that the Secretary had conveyed to him in writing what Mr. Murthy had told him.

"Another form of threat" was one which said, "Your life is in my hands. I will crush you t o death". Thus, behind-the-scene activities of the new Gay Cavallers took different forms such as threats, witchcraft, conspiracy, and propaganda.

Mr. Channabasappa said all this began when he celebrated the marriage o f his daughter. A nationwide tirade was launched against him because he did not toe the line of this new class of people. Then came the Hassan episode. One section of the Gay Cavaliers swung into action. He had received a number of letters. They had launched a campaign. Some officers and contractors had not co-operated with the Vigilance Commission. One Vigilance official was gheraoed when he went to Hassan for enquiry. They had to work under police protection. These disgruntled lot even threatned to set fire to the PWD Office in Hassan.

In this political atmosphere, Mr. Channabasappa said, came a letter from Smt. Sharada, wife of an Assistant Engineer in Hassan. The letter showed that officers had become "helpless dice" in the game of political chess. He said the letter was revealing. The letter, which he read, said, "You cannot pick up the real culprits. In the name of justice, innocents have become sacrificial goats." After reading the letter, Mr. Channabasappa said, the factor that worried him was how to punish erring people. Therefore, he had given instructions that lenient action could be taken against those who came out with the truth.

The Minister wanted to know how the Hassan District Congress Committee dared to recommend his removal from the party and said these two-year-old Congressmen had the cheek to describe him as not a Socialist, while he was in the Congress for the past 42 years and suffered imprisonment during the freedom movement.

Mr. Channabasappa said that investigations by the Vigilance Commission revealed that payments had been made by an Executive Engineer on the eve of his leaving the place on tiansfer. Payments were also made for bills without estimates. The amount thus paid ran into several lakhs. As many as 51 officers were involved. It was unfair to say that he had been influenced by caste considerations in suspending some officers. Of the officers involved there were 14 Brahmins, 14 Vokkaligars, 12 Lingayats and 11 others.

Opposition leader Deve Gowda asked whether the Ministes would hand over the investigation to the CBI of the issue of cheques by contractors to a people's representative. He was prepared to furnish the cheque numbers and dates of issue. He made it clear that "the people's representative was not in this House."

The Minister said he would give clarifications sought by members after some time.

* * *

The "Secular State" of Nehru has developed the Atom Bomb, and destroyed the Moral backbone of the nation. Men have become debased and are out for any crime in order to amass wealth ! Editor !

THEY KNEW HOW

The first European settlers in Australia noticed that the aborigines in the northern part of the country obtained water from the sea through long bamboo pipes. A similar method is still employed today by the inhabitants of Bahrain island in the Persian Gulf, who use long reeds instead of bamboo pipes. The fact is that there are fresh water springs on the bottom of the ocean as well as on land.

From time immemorial people have considered water to be inexhaustible. And it was only when there was a shortage of it that they set about actively tapping nature's resources. This accounts for current interests in submarine sources, which have been discovered in many parts of the world—off the coast of France, Cuba, the USA, Indonesia and Japan. There are similar fresh water "springs" off the shores of the USSR, especially in the Black Sea—off the west coast of the Crimea, near the Kerch Isthumus, in the Gaucasus and in the Gagra area. At the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute for the Study of Water a special department has been cereated to investigate underwater springs. Apart from its purely scientific purposes the research is aimed at solving the problem of urban water supply. Submarine outlets of fresh water help to locate water-rich layers in the Earth's crust. Once tapped, these resources could be used to meet domestic requirements or even to supply vessels at sea with fresh water. A ship in need of fresh supplies would simply locate the nearest spring on the map. A thick rubber hose would be cast overboard along with the anchor and the ship's pumps would then refill the tanks from the spring.

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Modern Review, Calcutta

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Printed at the Coronation Press, Chamaraja Road, Mysore-4 & Published by G. R. Josyer.

Registered No. K.R.N.N. 25

RATIONALIST

WEEKLY

Founded : 1940

Proprietor & Editor G.R. JOSTER, M.A., F.R.E.S

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(CONTINUED)

Left orphaned by the death of his illustrious father at a young age, Krishna osyer, our grand-father, grew up under his mother's care. His studies consisted of the anskrit and Vedic knowledge required for the Khas Rytwicship and the Tamil Divya rabandham required for the Sthaaneekship of the Sri Krishnaswamy Temple. Both those ffices were hereditory, and were passed on to him. He attended to the duties connected herewith, and lived a simple, quiet, unostentatious, uneventful life as an orthodox Sri-Vyshnava. He had two daughters and one son, our father, Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer, II, amed after his grand-father. Gomatham Krishna Josyer lived his quiet life till 1896 and assed away. The hereditory offices passed on to his son, our father.

Born in 1851, our father, Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer, studied Sanskrit and ome English,—a working knowledge of which was necessary in those days when the British Commission administered the State on behalf of H. H. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar. All offices, Class I, Class II and most of Class III, were held by Europeans or Anglo-ndians and the language medium was English, though the officers did acquire ome Canarese.

Our father was a vivacious and enterprising personality. During his father's life-ime, he looked about for any enterprise, and tried it with indifferent success. He tried P.W.D. contract, banking on a small scale in association with some friends, he started a printing press in 1880, he tried small scale gardening, and started a steam oil mill.

In 1881 Chamaraja Wadiyar was installed as Maharaja, and the British Commi-ision handed the administration to him, with Dewan Rangacharlu and Sheshadri Iyer at he helm. A Representative Assembly of elected popular representatives was inaugurated, and our father was one of the first four elected from Mysore City to the first Assembly, he others being Sris, Amble Annaiah Pandit, M. Venkatakrishnaiah and Advocate Kanthi-avachar. Some time our father seems to have bought a young elephant for a brief time, nd was known as "ಆನೆ ಜೋಯಿಸರು". He kept a pheaton carriage with Arab horse, and ode the horse to his garden at the Kesare suburb of the city. Later he had a pony, and nade us learn a little riding.

He married our mother, ತಿರುವೇಂಗಡಮ್ಮ, of Mandya, and had ten children, 8 sons and 2 daughters. We were the tenth and last. Six of the sons died in infancy. One was married at Tirupathi at the age of 14, and died in train on the return journey to Mysore—One, G. Narasimha Josyer, grew up into fine manhood, was known as a good foot-baller, but his studies did not progress, and married. He had a very chequered carrier, shifting from job to job, in Mysore, Bangalore, Bombay and Madras, and died an unhappy death in 1912.

That left us as the surviving son.

One successful undertaking of our father was the starting of the printing of Yajurveda in 1886. It has continued in an even flow during these 88 years !

"Mysore Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer's Edition of the Yajurveda" has been sought after by students and teachers of Vedic studies from the Cauvery region to the Godavery and Krishna areas, and has for 3 generations been the basis of Vedic Studies in Andhra and Karnataka. The following messages of thankful appreciation show how monumental his happy enterprise has proved in the long run:

CHAMARAJAPET,
Mysore, 2nd October, 1905

"The thanks of every Hindu are due to Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer of Mysore, for his having given to the Telugu reading world, a very neat, thoroughly accurate, and in every way delightfully got up Edition of Krishna-Yajurveda.

G. Kasturi Iyengar, M.A.,
Professor, Maharaja's College,
MYSORE."

CHAMARAJENDRA SANSKRIT COLLEGE,
Bangalore, 12th April 1899.

"DEAR SIR,

You have laid the Vedic Mandali under a great obligation by bringing out the Yajurveda in Samhita and Pada Texts. Both the students and teachers in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, as well as in Bangalore, consult your book for reference. The price is not prohibitively high. I hope the publication will turn out a success financially.

S. Venkatarama Sastry,
Principal."

He succeeded his father as Khas Rythwic and Chief Sthaaneek of Sri Prasanna Krishnaswamy Temple, in charge of jewellery, and continued the Vedic Editions. He was an upright and honest man, without greed, did not venture beyond his means, was self disciplined and a disciplinarian, with austere and simple tastes and habits. He had just two meals a day,—at noon after bathing and worship at the domestic altar, and at night,—and nothing in between. His principle was "Man should eat one morsel less than his fill. Any man who over-eats is a thief and ought to be punished."

He directed our boyhood like a horse-trainer. He engaged an old gentleman to teach us "Amara" by heart, when we were 7, at Re. 1 a month, and by the 10th year we could recite the 3 Kaandaas of Amara, 1500 stanzas. On week days we had to by-heart the week's teaching, or the rod would appear. He engaged another old gentleman, also at Re. 1, to teach us the Tamil "Pallaandu" and allied hymns. The street had several Pandits of the Sanskrit College residing in it, and he made us go to several of them to learn Sanskrit, and we did "Raghuvamsa" with Pandit Sajjaya Thathachar and Sri Nanjangud Subba Sastry, "Yadavadbhyudaya" with Sri Venkatakrishnamachar, "Bharavi" with Sri Hassan Narasimha Sastry, Vedic "Rudra-Chame" and "Aranyaka" with Sri Thogere Rama Sastry,

and Telugu Primer with Sri Kikkeri Subbanna. He himself took us through some elementary Tamil. We never felt it to be harsh or grinding, and went through the tasks obediently. We now think that all that diverse training has gone into the making of us, and fitted us for the tasks which we have fulfilled.

Khas Rythwic G. Srinivasa Josyer died at the age of 82 in July 1933. Just before his demise, the "Khas Rythwic Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer III Shishu Vihar" was opened at a public function presided over by Sri Charles Todhunter, Private Secretary to the Maharaja.

The following account of it in the "Swarajya", Madras, is of interest :

SISU VIHAR FOR MYSORE

Mysore, Feb. 27, 1933.

This evening at 5 p.m. amidst a vast gathering of distinguished ladies and gentlemen Sir Charles Todhunter performed the opening ceremony of "Khas Rytwic Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer's Sisuvihara."

Mr. B. T. Keshav Iyengar, Municipal President, requesting Sir Charles to open the institution said :—

"I consider it a great pleasure and privilege to welcome you here this evening and request Sir Charles to graciously open this new building endowned by Khas Rythwic Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer, the Municipality and the Government.

About 4 years back a Toddler's play-centre and infant's school was started by Dr. Gopalaswami at his residence in Vontikoppal at the instance of the Department of Education, the department having kindly sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1000 for the initial equipment from the funds of the Economic Conference. The experimental School having attracted a good deal of public attention, and on insistent demand for a similar school in a more central place in Mysore so as to enhance its usefulness, the school was removed to a rented building in Lakshmipuram, the Municipality having kindly agreed to contribute Rs. 50 a month towards the rent of the building. The Education Department also encouraged the institution by sanctioning a recurring grant of Rs. 600 per year towards the salary of the teachers. The need for a semi-open-air type of school building suited to the needs of growing children was soon felt, and the question was receiving the earnest consideration of the authorities concerned. Thanks to the public spirit of Mr. G. R. Josyer, the scheme assumed a definite shape, when he came forward with the proposal that a sum of Rs. 4000 due to him from the Municipality might be utilised for the construction of such a building as the institution's needs called for. Mr. Josyer's ancestry goes back to a century and half, and his forefathers have long been connected with the Palace and rendered honourable and meritorious service. Mr. Srinivasa Josyer's grand-father came to Mysore about 140 years ago and was made Khas Rythwic in the Palace by His Highness Krishnaraja Wodeyar III.

In those early days when filtered water supply through pipes was unknown, charity often took the shape of providing wells and drinking water ponds, and the old gentleman built a water tank called the "Srinivasa Katte", about the year 1820 which continued to exist for 3 generations. When modern system of water supply came into vogue, the need for these earlier type of reservoirs ceased to exist, and in the interests of the sanitation of the city the pond was closed. As this form of charity disappeared, Mr. Josyer rightly turned the stream of charity in another direction to perpetuate the good intentions and deeds of his forefathers. Being a learned man himself, he felt that one of the best forms of charity would be to help the cause of Education in some form or another. Here then was an opportunity which he readily availed of, and here also was a cause with which he fully sympathised. We are all therefore greatly indebted to the family of Mr. Josyer for their charitable deeds and their public spirited activities, and our sincere thanks are due to Messrs. Srinivasa Josyer and G. R. Josyer. To supplement this grant, the Municipality kindly sanctioned Rs. 4000 and the Government (the Education Department) another Rs. 4000. To them also our grateful thanks are due. The contractor Mr. A. K. S. Raghvan also, has placed us under a debt of gratitude by undertaking to construct the building at Rs. 2000 less than the estimated cost thereof. Thus a building worth nearly Rs. 16000 including the site kindly granted by the Trust Board, has been brought into existence by an actual expenditure of Rs. 12000 in cash.

Sir Charles Todhunter said : It gives me very great pleasure to come here today and take a small part in the opening of the wonderful building with its delightful and practical name, "Khas Rythwic Gomatham Srinivasa Josyers's Sisu Vihar." Sisu Vihar, if I interpret it correctly, means child's delight, and I feel sure that it is a most appropriate description both of the building itself and of the work that is to be done in it, as I have seen it done in the temporary buildings that have so far been used for the purpose.

The fact that a considerable part of the endowment is the gift of a Khas Rythwic encouraged me still further to accept the invitation to be present, for I felt that it implied a guarantee that the scheme, however moral it might appear to be, was one that had found favour with some one as orthodox and old fashioned as myself.

After Sir Charles Todhunter's speech the young G. Srinivasa Josyer III, grandson of Mr. Srinivasa Josyer II, thanked Sir Charles Todhunter and others.

Then Dr. Gopalaswamy, addressed the meeting on the importance and objects of Shishu Vihara in all details. He said it is a National cause of all importance, in the moral interest of the children and the State.

Then in the grand hall of the Shishu Vihara, the young boys and girls enacted a drama and a variety entertainment which were very interesting.

Then a cinema show was shown on 'health and welfare'. The function closed at 9 p.m."

Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer II died on 12-7-33. A few days later, as a mark of civic respect to a distinguished citizen, Sri B. T. Keshaviengar, Official President of the Municipal Council, accompanied by Sri N. Krlshniengar, Municipal Executive Engineer and Dr. Srinivasa Piedpet, Health Officer, called on us and conveyed sympathies.

Dr. Gopalaswamy, Director of Shishu Vihar, got a portrait unveiled at the building, in a pleasant function, reported as follows :

UNVEILING OF A PORTRAIT

A large gathering of the parents and well-wishers of Professor Gopalaswamy's Sishu-vihar School was held last evening under the Chairmanship of B. T. Keshava Iyengar, Municipal President. Prominent among those present were Messrs. M. Venkatakrishnaiah, Rao Bahadur B. Subba Rao, A. Subramanya Iyer, V. Subramanya Iyer, Rao Saheb Hayavadana Rao, Rao Saheb M. Ramaswamy, G. R. Josyer, N. Krishniengar, Dr. Piedpet, K. Krishna Rao, Dr. Venkatasubbasastry, P. Sitaramaiah, T. S. Ali Khan, Mrs. Rukminiamma, Mrs. Stone and others.

After light refreshments, the President said that they had met to do honour to a public benefactor, and requested Mr. Venkatakrishnaiah, the grand old man of Mysore, to unveil the portrait of Mr. G. Srinivasa Josyer, the illustrious donor of the School building.

Mr. Venkatakrishnaiah expressed his delight at being able to unveil the portrait of one who was a class-mate of his for many years. Mr. Srinivasa Josyer was a pioneer in Mysore in many economic fields, he was the first to open a bank in the Capital, the first to open a printing press, the press of which the speaker himself later became the owner, and the first representative of the City in the very first State Assembly. The speaker had the pleasure of knowing the donor's son, Mr. G. R. Josyer, since boyhood, and had watched his educational attainments with considerable interest. After taking the highest degree of the Madras University, he was for a time in Government service, but shortly gave up a promising Official career, and devoted himself to a life of intellectual and public work. The Sisuvihar in which Dr. Gopalaswamy sought to train children under the most attractive methods, was a unique institution, and that Mr. G. Srinivasa Josyer had donated a building for it evidenced both his generosity and discrimination. He unveiled the portrait of such an enlightened philanthropist with great pleasure.

After the unveiling, resolutions conveying the grateful thanks of parents and well-wishers of Sisuvihar to Khas Rythwic G. Srinivasa Josyer for his generous gift in the cause of child education, to the Municipality for continued support and also to the Director of Public Instruction for his active interest, were moved from the chair and passed unanimously. Committees were then appointed for the future development of the school, and with a vote of thanks to the chair, the pleasant function came to a close."

If we have been able to do anything useful in life, these three ancestors, who have been our immediate predecessors, may be said to have mainly contributed the qualities and capacity which have gone to our making.

We are therefore glad to render them due thanks, and of course to God.

G. R. Josyer
Editor.

J. F. Blumrich
Huntsville, Alaska, U.S.A.

25th April 1974

The International Academy of Sanskrit Research
Mysore, India.

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Very Sincerely Yours
J. F. Blumrich

* * * * *

We are glad to acknowledge receipt of an Autographed copy of his new book, "MEINE WELT IN BILDERN" from Herr Eric Von Deniken the famous German writer on stellar contacts with the earth in the remote, past.

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MISERS

"PAUPER" had £175,000; Neighbours gave food to £33,000 widow ; £80,000 in his rusty boiler."

Year after year, headlines like these chronicle one of the saddest human traits—one known to us all simply as "meanness," and personified in the character of Ebenezer Scrooge, the aged miser of Dickens's A Christmas Carol, first published 130 years ago.

An unfailing observer of human weakness, Dickens had hit on a universal type. American comedian Jack Benny, a generous man who made his reputation as "the meanest man in the world" echoed this when he said : "Every family has someone who is stingy. That's why they find me believable."

The tax authorities may have put paid to the full-blooded misers of classic tradition ; yet even now they're not so scarce as you might expect.

Take the example of William Lyon ; on his death in an English hospital in Brighton earlier this year, his neighbours learned a secret which has distinct parallels with the story of Scrooge. Lyon, a former ship's steward who was seemingly poor, always shabbily-dressed and who lived in a humble back street, left £317,940, a fortune believed to have been made on the Stock Exchange. Main beneficiary under his will was his sister, Susan. But she died before him while on welfare in another ward of the same hospital !

A spokesman for the bank which was granted probate commented : "He lived a miserly existence and his appearance greatly belied his wealth. Mr. Lyon was very eccentric and refused to give his sister anything. He was lonely because he chose to be." In the end, like Scrooge, he repented of his apparent meanness.

Incidentally, Scrooge is thought to have been largely based on the true story of the two brothers Jardine who ran a clothing shop in Cambridge. They had no beds, slept on old sacks, and took turns to guard their cash. For over 20 years, they never bought a joint of meat.

Another "original" of Scrooge may have been a banker named Ostervald, who left three million francs. Shortly before he died of starvation, he was advised to buy some meat which could be made into a nutricious soup : "But what will happen to the left-over ?" he enquired.

Little scientific study has been made of the psychology of people who would rather die than part with their savings : miserliness is still widely regarded as a variety of moral failure, heavily overladen with accusations of guilt.

The very word "miser" is emotive enough to conjure up images of wizened human vultures counting their hoard of hidden gold by candlelight as their families starve. A popular British magazine summarised the general feeling of revulsion against misers when it wrote recently : "Meanness is the commonest of vices."

According to Dr. C. Blacker, a leading psychiatrist, meanness is also one of the commonest causes of marriage break-ups : "Meanness will antagonise and estrange a woman more than acts of violence," he said.

It can be pretty unpleasant for husbands as well. A woman who gradually saved £ 8 a week from her spouse's modest pay packet, left her entire $ 1350 to a hospital when she died 15 years ago ! Said the husband : We

had a life of misery because she wouldn't spend a penny without a row". His daughter added : "Money was her god." They had worn rags, gone without heating, and bought the cheapest food !

A profile emerges of the miser as basically an unsociable, friendless person in an anxiety state over money. But what are the motives, and is there a cure ? The instinctive need for freedom from financial worry and uncertainty may be a far stronger drive than many suspect, according to another psychoanalyst. Many people who are over-careful with cash are from low-income backgrounds, and have felt compelled to escape from a recurring pattern of family poverty by amassing wealth By hoarding it. They feel insulted against further emotional shocks they cannot stand.

Gathering a defensive wall of cash around you may also be the reaction to shocks of quite a different kind. Such as in the case of an apparently poverty-stricken woman who left £ 61,000 to the Young Women's Christian Association, an organisation she had no contact with during her life. It transpired she had never recovered from the death in war of the man she loved.

None of this explains the already-rich man who is habitually parsimonious ; is he too, perhaps guarding against some nameless disaster too frightful to contemplate ? For such people, dreams of poverty must be ritual nightmares.

A simple solution would be a more even distribution of wealth ; yet even Marxist Russia has its present share of economic misers.

STOT-PROOF JACKET

The latest in fashion news comes not from Paris but from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and criminal Justice in Washington. The apparel it is publicizing is a three-button electric-blue jacket made of a synthetic fibre called Kevlar. It will stop a bullet fired by almost any kind of hand gun and weighs only one and a half times as much as an ordinary jacket. This makes it super-fashionable in the conditions of rampant crime in the United States. The idea is now being explored of making Kevlar pants and, later, underwear and socks. The whole bullet-proof outfit will cost about $200.

* * *

It will protect pilots against high-jackers also. Ed !

JAIL GRADUATE

Ralph Armstrong, a n inmate o f New Mexico State Prison where he was serving a total of 150 years for sundry crimes, was informed that he had been awarded a diploma by the College of Santa Fe in which he had graduated by correspondence. Escorted by prison guards, Armstrong was taken to the graduation ceremony. When his name was called out, he ascended the platform, received his diploma and disappeared ! The police are still looking for him !

BEER CONSUMPTION

Statistics on per capita beer consumption for last year, published in the US "Medical Tribune," give the following picture : top place went to the F. R. G. with 256 pints, followed by Belgium with 46 pints, Australia 224 pints, New Zealand 218 pints and Britain 197 pints.

Is India on a fair way to compete ? Ed !

SAINT NAMMALVAR

There lived at Kurugur alias Alvar Tirunagari in Tirunelveli district on the bank of the river Tamraparni one Kariar, a Vellala by caste. His ancestors were all ardent worshippers of Vishnu. He was married while young to Udaiyanagaiyar, of the village of Tiruvanparisaram in Kanyakumari district. The happiness of the couple having been marred by the absence of a child, they went to Tirukurangudy (in the district of Tirunelveli) where they offered worship and begged to be blessed with a son. The Lord of the local temple revealed to them that He Himself was going to be born as their son !

Ere long Udaiyanagaiyar gave birth to a son. The child was unlike other infants in his worldly ways. He would neither take mother's milk nor cry, but preserved a health and freshness that appeared extraordinary. The parents who named the child Maran, apparently on account of the above peculiar characteristics, were unable to account for this extraordinary phenomenon. They took the child to the old tamarind tree within the precincts of the local temple and left him under its shade in a cradle.

Such is the story of the childhood of Nammalvar. He was born under the asterism Visakha, in the month of Vaisakha (May to June). Vara-Vara Muni alias Manavaala Mamunigal in his "Upadesa-Ratnamala" has considered Nammalvar, the greatest of the Alvars, and there is no other day to match the day of birth of the Saint, and no work to match his "Tiruvoimoli", the Tamil Veda. He is considered to be an incarnation of Vishvaksena, the Commander-in-Chief of Vishnu. His birth is foretold in the Bhagavata, Bhavisyat, Padma, Markandeya and other Puranas.

Sixteen years elapsed. Still the boy was seated in the same place in deep Samadhi, silent and motionless and entirely oblivious of the world around him. At this time, Madhurakavi, who hailed from Tirukovalur near Tirukurugur, was on a pilgrimage to the shrines in the north. One night, he saw, proceeding as it were from the south, an immense blaze of light. It was a mystery to him. Having determined to find out the truth, he went on travelling during nights guided by the light, resting himself during day time. At length, he came to the foot of the tamarind tree where Nammalvar was seated.

Madhurakavi saw Nammalvar sitting in Padmasana in a very deep contemplation, his eyes closed, his body erect and motionless. He stood speechless before him wrapt in wonder and awe. To solve the riddle he dropped a slab of stone in front of the Alvar, causing a loud noise, which made the saint to open his eyes. Madhurakavi tried another experiment and put the question, "If within a dead thing, a small thing were to take birth what would the latter eat or where would it lie ? This means that if within inanimate matter, the subtle soul or Jiva were to take birth, what would it feed on and where it would rest ?" Maran replied that 'the small thing will feed on it and rest therein' meaning 'The subtle soul encased in matter or Prakrti will feed on it and rest in it.' Struck with wonder and awe Madhurakavi immediately fell at his feet, and acknowledged him as his Guru. He chose to remain by his side and attain divine wisdom at his feet. Thereafter he was ever the shadow and shield of Nammalvar.

At about this time the Lord graciously blessed Nammalvar with a sight of His presence. After the realization of God, Nammalvar began to expound the Lord's

greatness. The age had become degenerate. Sanskrit was no longer the language of the literary and the sacred classes. As he wanted to throw open the doors of wisdom to all and sundry, he composed his works in Tamil. 'Tiruviruttam', 'Tiruvasiriyam' and 'Periya Tiruvandadi' are considered to be the embodiment of Rg, Yajur and Atharva Vedas respectively. 'Tiruvoimoli', which is his magnum opus and the best and most popular of his works, is considered an epitome of the grand and sacred truths stored in the Samaveda.

Nammalvar has sung about the deities of 33 shrines. Leaving the few shrines of the Chola Kingdom and Tirupati lying farther north, the sanctuaries to which songs are addressed are those lying near his own native place in the Pandya country and a number of places on the other side of the Ghats. Whether the addressing of the poems to the deities in the various shrines meant that the saint actually visited them is not definitely known. The traditional accounts are silent on this point. But from a close and intelligent reading of the poems one cannot but come to the conclusion that the Alvar must have visited them as is seen from the minute descriptions given about them. According to the traditional account, he lived only for 35 years.'

'Tiruvoimoli' can be rendered as the 'word of mouth'. The expression has a significance for which there is a classical literary authority. The Vedas originally emanated by word of mouth from Vishnu and Brahma received the inspiration. Nammalvar himself says that his songs were sung by the Lord Himself through him as both the poet and poetry. This consists of 1102 stanzas and is called Dramidopanisad or Bhagavad-Visaya.

Elaborate commentaries have been written on it known as the 'Six thousand', 'The Twelve Thousand', 'The twenty-four thousand' and 'The thirty-six thousand' or 'Edu'. One of the latter commentaries is called 'Acharya-Hrdayam'. Vedanta Desika has established the importance of the Alvar's work and has characterized it as the Empress (Sarvabhauma) of religious literature. Desika's works on Tiruvoimoli are 'Dramidopanisad-Saram' and 'Dramidopanisad-Tatparya-Ratnavali', which are a rich storehouse of beautiful poetry, sublime philosophy and intense devotion.

The outpourings of the Alvar in his hymns contain Sathvic devotion culminating in Paramabhakti or supreme devotion. To him, God was not merely the author of exlstence but an intimate personal friend and guide. His conclusions reveal His visions and their truth. His Darsana of God is perceptual, philosophic and intuitive.

The core of his faith is in the following stanza of his :—

The indwelling God is in all created beings ;
And in all the religious professed by man.
It is vain to reach Him through the senses.
And He defies mere intelletual understanding ;
Seek Him in the soul's sanctuary, the source of all life,
In firm meditation but free from disturbing mundane thought.
And the Lord can be served for ever.

Tiruvoimoli deals with five matters called Arthapanchaka. They are :—(1) the Lord, (2) the individual soul, (3) the means, (4) the end and (5) that which is opposed to the attainment of the end. It also expounds the importance of the Ashtaaksara Mantra—"Om Namo Narayanaaya."

Nammalvar was the first to expound the Sarira-Sariri-Bhava, viz, the body and soul form the Sarira of God. He is the Being of beings, the Light of lights and the Love of all loves. He is accessible to all His incarnational forms. The chief means of attaining Him is by self-renouncement, rooting out egoism, self-gift to the Self and Prapatti or self-surrender. He is the food, drink and delight of the self. When the individual surrenders himself to God. He overwhelms him with His grace, purifies him and removes all the obstacles that stand in the way, and gives him Moksha.

Paraasara Bhattar, a distinguished disciple of Ramanuja, has described the Alvar as a personification of Krsna-Trsna-Tattva i. e. the embodiment of the feeling of thirst for Sri Krsna. No other avatara has exercised so much fascination as Sri Krsna, and he has adopted the Nayaka-Nayika-Bhava in describing his love for Sri Krsna. The Alvar Nayika is blessed with the beautiful vision of the beloved Nayaka. He is immersed in the sea of delight and filled with rapture. The joy of union or Samshlesha exceeds all hedonistic joys even of Swarga. The Alvar enjoys the Supreme Self as Aravamudu—nectar limitless. The Mayan or enchanter begins to play the game of 'hide-and-seek', with a view to purify the mind and increase the intensity of his love. The Samshlesha (union) is followed by Vishlesha (separation). The colour and glow of life of the bride with its grace fade away. The body loses its weight and becomes a dead weight. She spends sleepless days and nights. She sighs, sobs, weeps and wails, groans and cries in utter anguish. She is overpowered by the sense of unworthiness and sinfulness which ends in remorse and prayer for forgiveness. The bridegroom appears before the bride and on achieving union the bride is lost in ecstasy. The Mayan suddenly disappears. The distress due to Vishlesha deepens into depression bordering on despondency. She sends messages through birds, wind, cloud etc. Her mother feels very much for her daughter. She has lost her colour and glow. The mood of the bride changes from despondency to defiance. She gives up modesty and fear of public opinion and openly denounces the Nayaka for his cruel desertion. But her feminine love reasserts itself and the mood changes from reprisal to remorse, and a longing for reunion. The Nayaka cannot allow his Nayika to suffer any longer. He appears before her and the two are joined together.

The bridal mysticism of Nammalvars provides also a basis for a true philosophy o religion. The authority for the mystic faithf is enshrined in the teachings of the Upanisads—"He who knows Brahma attains the Highest." By knowing Brahma everything is known and all doubts are dissolved, all evil disappears and all misery is destroyed. The Vedantic view of Brahma as Satyam (Truth), Anandam (Bliss) and Sundaram (Beauty) is more relevant to mysticism than the ideas of God as thought or will. The mysticism of Nammalvar is an admirable blend of divine knowledge and consummation of religious experiences. God is Love and becomes man in order that man may become God.

Nammalvar not only himself enjoyed the glory of God but also invited others to share his joy and bliss. This was the highest social and spiritual service rendered by him to the Jivas. Seeking God and attaining Him is the highest good of life, and all other good follows from it. Further, God gives Himself to the Mahatma who regards Him as his very self.

K. E. P.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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RATIONALIST

WEEKLY

Founded : 1940

Proprietor & Editor G.R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S

Vol XXXIV No 27-28] Monday 1-7-1974 & 8-7-1974 [Price NP. 0-10

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RS. 25-00.

RECORD PLAY

A new world football record is claimed by New Zealand's Roslyn Wakari club. Two of its teams played with each other for 31 hours and 20 minutes and scored 168 goals ! They thus topped the former record, held by an English club, by two and a half hours !

THE REASON

It happened at a supermarket in Modesto, California. A man armed with a knife approached Mrs. Frances Louver, snatched her year-old son Tommy and ran away. The FBI looked unsuccessfully for the kidnapper for a whole year and then gave up. It was then that the Louver's neighbour, Mrs. Margaret Rain, who considered herself an amateur detective, intervened. A few days later she informed them that the child of Mr. and Mrs. Coffey, living four kilometres from Modesto, looked strangely like Tommy, although his hair was of different colour. When the police appeared at the Coffeys', they confessed to stealing the child. They said they had no child of their own wanted one very much.

RIGHT CLAIM?

The F. R. G. government recently decided to subsidize to the extent of 10 per cent the building of any tanker that would sail under the West German flag. Immediately after the publication of the decision, the West German branch of the U. S. Esso oil corporation changed the name of the 250,000-ton super-tanker "Esso Bilbao" to "Esso Bon." This simple operation nets Esso 9 million marks !

TELEPHONE EFFECT

American doctors, writes the West German 'Stuttgarter Zeitung," have come to the conclusion that the telephone, one of the greatest inventions of our age, has become a "grave digger" for the people using it. It has an adverse effect on man's nervous system, and not only because it is sometimes the bearer of bad news, but also because of its shrill ring. Waiting for important news over the phone also affects the nervous system. The doctors affirm that the telephone shortens life but at least three years.

OVER TAXING

Cigarette-rolling is quite a vogue in Denmark, according to newspapers. The reason is simple : imported cigarettes are heavily taxed, and cigarette paper tobacco are taxed much less. And so self-rolled cigarettes are much cheaper !

AFTER 55 YEARS!

Ernest Sheer, an American World War I veteran, had to wait over 55 years to see a promise given him fulfilled ! In 1918 the Army promised to award him a Silver Star for "a magnificent act of valour." Presenting him this medal a couple of weeks ago, Major-General John Raaen said : "The Army likes to remember its heroes. Some times we do it right away, but sometimes it takes a little time to remember !"

ENDEAVOUR

French sportsman Alain Colas has broken the record set in 1966-67 by the famous British yachtsman Francis Chichester, who sailed from England alone in his Gipsy Moth and circled the world via Sydney in 225 days. Colas, who sailed from Saith-Malo, covered 55,000 kilometres along the same route in 168 days ! On one of the days his yacht, Manureva, covered a distance of 604 kilometres in 24 hours !

NO WHEELS OR RAILS

Experts at the Moscow Institute of Railway Engineering and the All-Union Electrical Engineering Research Institute are working jointly on the construction of a new kind of transport which requires no wheels or rails. The vehicle is suspended above the ground at an automatically maintained clearance of 25 to 30 millimetres, by the force of powerful electromagnets which form a magnetic "air cushion" between the "bottom" of the vehicle and the guideway beneath. Similar magnetic forces prevent it from swaying.

The vehicle is brought into motion by a new electric propulsion system. An aluminium strip laid along the route serves as the rotor, and under the vehicle itself is the stator which is fitted around the rotor. When the current is switched on, the strip, of course, remains stationary, but the stator, being attracted to it, is drawn along it, pulling the vehicle after it. Trams of this type will be able to achieve speeds of 500 km per hour and even more. Construction is planned in the near future of a magnetically suspended working model which will run along a short experimental guideway. These tests will help in studying the process of motion and the means for perfecting the construction of the new means of transport.

ODD!

Mrs. Howard Morris of Richmond, U.S A., has given birth to twins for the fourth consecutive time! The odds of four sets of twins being born consecutively to the same mother are one in 65,610,000!

10 WILLS

Shortly before his death, Athens millionaire Nicholas Navleris said: "When I die, I'm going to make everybody remember me." He left $5 million and ten controversial wills!

THE COMPUTER

Even the most imaginative chef will be hard put to keep pace with the computer when it comes to choosing menus. This was recently confirmed by tests carried out in the department of public catering at the Plekhanov National Economy Institute in Moscow. A computer of the Ural make was programmed to work out menus for 12 days for the pupils of a vocational school, with due regard for their daily requirements in calories, proteins, fats and carbohydrates. Less than ten minutes after the programme cards were inserted the machine came up with variants for 235 breakfasts, 356 dinners and 276 suppers!

SPEED LIMIT

According to U. S. energy chief, John Sawhill, the number of people killed on the roads was 3,191 in March compared to 4283 in March 1973, thus dropping 25 per cent. March was the first month that the 55 mile an hour speed limit, introduced to save petrol, was in operation in the United States.

G M.

Fearing a drop in dividends, General Motors shareholders criticized this American company's executives because, unlike the Ford Motor Company, they did not duly react to petrol restrictions and continued putting out large-size cars. This, however, did not prevent the company from raising its president's salary by 5.5 per cent! He now receives $420,000 a year and is the most highly paid executive in the United States.

NOAH'S ARK

Asked to describe Noah's Ark, the electronic brain of a Los Angeles computer centre gave the following answer: Built in 2448 B.C., building material—whitewood, tarred inside and outside, length—300 ells, height—30 ells, three-decker, designed as cattle ship, owners—Noah and Sons. When last heard of was stranded on Mount Ararat".

SAINT NAMMALVAR

(Continued from last week)

The Alvar was full of compassion for the whole world, which is commensurate only with his love for God. His appeals to God and to mankind are thrilling and indicate a broad vision of life. He points out the vanity and emptiness of human life and the greatness and glory of God and the peemanent fruits obtainable on account of God-love. God alone deserves to be praised. The practice of approaching wealthy people and praising them even if they do not deserve the least praise, is deprecated by him. He sings :—'Oh my dear poets, of what good are the riches got by singing about men. How long would they last ? If you sing of the Father of the Devas, His crown radiating splendour on all sides, He will make you as Himself and put an end to your births.' Those who had the sole powers of ruling the world and did not serve God in the same birth, go begging from country to country, with a broken pot in their hand, pestered by dogs. You should better meditate on His holy feet and attain salvation. "The occasions of happiness of the people in this world are just like bubbles of water. They burst and disappear in a very short time. We do not observe even a single person continuing, in this world, in happiness up to the end. If you want to be unshaken, become the humble servant of Him lying on the couch of the deep and broad ocean. He is the Lord!" There are many verses in which he has made passionate appeals to the Lord to render succour to mankind and help men to cross the Samsaric ocean.

In many places, he has made references to his humility. Such expressions are not merely conventional but are characteristic of his deep and real consciousness of his unworthiness with reference to the greatness and glory of God. Verses, such as the following, full of intense longing for His Grace and love, are the most distinct and valuable contribution to Tamil mystic and religious poetry :—

"Small though I be and devoid of virtue—
though my sins be great,
Whenever and anon, I do cry on Thee
with hands joined on my head,
And call Thee, "O Swallower of the
Earth.'
'O Image of knowledge Divine, O
Narayana !'
Thou comest not so that my eyes may
behold
Thy beauty nor takest me to Thyself".

Among the numerous poems descriptive of God-head, the following is worth quoting :—

"Shall I call Him the Great praiseworthy
one ?
Shall I call Him the Peerless earth ?
Shall I call Him the bright ocean ?
Shall I call Him the fire, the wind ?
Shall I call Him the spreading sky ?
Shall I call Him the shining bodies two ?
Shall I call Him this all ?
How shall I describe Him, the beautiful-
eyed ?"

In his Tiruviruttam, he prays for the

release of Samsaric bonds, so that he may join Him and devote himself eternally to the service of the Lord. In Tiruvasiriam he enjoys the Vibhutis of the Lord with great joy and bliss. In Periya Tiruvundaadi, he enjoys with overflowing delight and Ananda the forms and attributes of the Lord.

No greater tribute can be paid to Nammalvar's greatness as a poet than that of Kamban, the great Tamil poet and gifted composer of the Ramayana, paid by him at Sri Ranganatha's temple before an august gathering of Tamil poets.

"Can a world of poems equal one word of the thousand hymns sung by Nammalvar ?
Is a fly to vaunt itself before a golden eagle ?
Is a fire-fly to twinkle its light before the sun-light ?
Is a dog to roar at a tiger ? Is a fox to shout before a lion ?
Is a devil to dance as a rival to Urvasi ?
Is an ordinary poet to challenge comparison with Nammalvar ?"

Nammalvar is the "very heart of Visistadvaitic mysticism andis described symbolically as the soul of which the first three Alvars are the mind, and the other Alvars, the body."

The different names given to Nammalvar themselves indicate his spiritual glory. His life had so little in common with that of the rest of the world that he was called Maaran. As an infant, Nammalvar defied the power of the psychic current Satha and hence the name Sathakopa. The Lord favoured him above all Alvars and called him 'Nammalvar' or 'Our Alvar'. The Lord Adinatha, the presiding deity of the Alvarthirunagari temple presented him with a garland of Bakula. This accounts for the name Bakulaabharana. Another name was Parankusa, the iron goad. He got the name by controlling the wild elephants of other systems of philosophy.

The seeds of divine wisdom thrown by Nammalvar in his hymns had grown into the mighty system promulgated by Ramanuja. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan has observed in his 'Indian Philosophy' thus :—"His (Ramanuja's) study of the Alvars and his training by the Acharyas helped him to develop elements which otherwise would have remained latent in the Upanisads and Brahma-Sutras. He did not for a moment feel that he was preparing a system of his own, he was but expounding the wisdom of the wise of all time."

Great Saints like Nammalvar are therefore a clear testimony of the dignity of India as a nation with a soul. The teachings of saints which constitute a valuable heritage is the food which we have to consume on our onward march. There will be no greater and more suitable homage to saints than this.

K.E.P.

SHAME ON NASIK PRESS!

A gang using a novel method of counterfeiting currency notes without the aid of printing presses or blocks, has been unearthed by the newly formed Corps of Detectives of the State police.

The forgeries were done by direct transference of currency note features to film negatives, and from them on to note paper using a chemical process. Water-marks were separately embossed and the security thread simulated with chemicals.

The finishing touches of accurate colouration were done by hand. Three artists are among the six persons rounded up so far. Ten notes of the 100-rupee denomination, 15 notes of the 20-rupee denomination, and chemicals, photographic negatives and other materials used in counterfeiting have been seized.

The trail leading to the arrests began in mid-May, when a merchant in the city who had been fobbed off with counterfeit 20-rupee notes twice in succession, caught hold of the man tendering the notes the second time, and handed over to the police.

The counterfeit squad, one of the eight squads of the newly formed Corps of Detectives, swung into action and conducted extensive investigations in Mysore, Mandya, T. Narasipur, Talkad and other areas, before arresting two of the main persons involved.

The head of the State C.I.D., Mr. T. Albert Manoraj, DIG, told newsmen that the notes seized were easily the best counterfeit notes that could be produced.

An officer of the Government security Press, Nasik, would be arriving shortly in the City to have a look at the new method of counterfeiting.

Mr. Manoraj said this was the first success scored by the newly-formed Corps of Detectives. All the eight squads, including special squads for detection of counterfeit currency, fraud, smuggling, vice, homicide and burglary, would be centrally based in Bangalore.

WORTHY CASHIER!

Bombay police were investigating a complaint about a bundle of Rs. 100 notes worth Rs. one lakh in all, missing from the cashier's counter at a North Bombay branch of the Indian Overseas Bank here.

A spokesman of the bank said that a complaint had been registered with the police, and investigating officers had visited the bank and recorded statements of bank staff.

According to first reports with the police, after the bank opened, the cashier unlocked the safe and kept a few bundles of notes on his counter. He was then away for a short while and when he returned, he found that one bundle of notes worth Rs. one lakh was missing.

ANOTHER

The Chief Cashier of a nationalised bank was arrested for allegedly trying to pass on counterfeit 100-rupee notes while making payments to customers.

Police seized four counterfeit 100-rupee notes in a bunch of 32 from the bank counter. Earlier, they had recovered one fake note from the bank, following a complaint!

The cashier was being interrogated and the police hoped to unearth a well-organised gang of racketeers with wider ramifications.

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Printed at the Coronation Press, Chamaraja Road, Mysore-4 & Published by G. R. Josyer.

Registered No. K.R.N.N. 25

RATIONALIST

WEEKLY

Founded : 1940

Proprietor & Editor G.R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

Vol XXXIV No. 29-30] Monday 15-7-1974 & 22-7-1974 [Price NP. 0-10

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TRAIN SPEED

Seven cyclists recently beat a diesel train commuting between Lake Geneva and Chicago (Illinois, U.S.A.). People using it to go to work in Chicago established that wood-burning trains ran faster in 1883. Today it takes an hour and 35 minutes to cover the 21-mile distance between Lake Geneva and McHenry. This low speed is due to poor track conditions. A "race" was organized when all protests failed, and the cyclists arrived in McHenry ten minutes ahead of the train !

WORKERS' TRICKS

The city fathers of Montreal (Canada) stubbornly refused to meet the city's white-collar worker's demand for a better contract. And so the latter launched what they called a "harrassment campaign." Here are a couple of examples. One day a city councillor answered the doorbell and found the driver of a hearse who said politely : "I'm here to pick up the body, sir." ! Another councilman almost had a stroke when he read in newspaper that his drugstore was having a bankruptcy sale ! Montreal Urban Committee Chairman Lawrence Hanigan said the campaign would have no effect on him, although some councillors were becoming "nervous wrecks."

GOLD CAMPS

A real slave camp has been discovered in an inaccessible jungle in Madre de Dios Province in the southeastern part of Peru. The owners of gold mines there lured people with promises of high wages and good living conditions. The police found more than 100 persons in this particular camp, working as gold washers and living in inhuman conditions. These men were deprived of any possibility of getting out of the jungle, and had been virtually turned into slaves, while their bosses were making millions. The police believe that there are other similar camps in the jungles.

JAPAN'S PROSPERITY !

Some 160,000 Japanese have visited South Korea in the past few months, most of them for a day or two. And, according to estimates, each one of them has brought home on the average 20 kilogrammes of washing powder, 100 cakes of soap and 300 rolls of toilet paper. These things, like many other necessaries, have become so expensive in Japan that it pays to buy them in Seoul, although they are not very cheap there either. The Japanese are now racking their brains over another problem : where to go to buy rice, sugar and other foods, the prices of which have also gone up tremendously !

BREAKING RECORDS

The "Guinness Book of World Records", which is published annually in the United States, is very popular with curious people. What is more, it prompts thousands of Americans to think up and establish original records. In May, 200 young Californians assembled in Los Angeles for a weeklong oddball Olympics for the express purpose of beating 75 of the records listed in the annual ! Eleven of them were successful. Allan Littman, for instance, consumed, or rather gobbled, a pound of grapes with seeds in 52 seconds ! crushing the old record by 13 seconds. Kevin Farrell and Corey Fletcher each stood on one leg for seven and half hours, 60 minutes longer than anyone had ever done before ! Bruce Stewart and Robert Argust slapped each other for 31 hours, and Scott Case managed to smoke 110 cigarettes simultaneously for 30 seconds "without endangering his health" !

CUCKOOS' EGGS

According to ornithologists, the cukoo lays eggs into the nests of other birds of more than 250 species, more often in the case of some and less frequently in the case of others. The cause of this phenomenon, which interested zoologist for a long time, has been unravelled by scientists of the Kharkov Teachers' Training Institute in the Ukraine (a republic in the South-West of the USSR).

Observing the ways of several families of birds which happen more often than others to hatch and rear the cuckoo's offspring, ornithologists have revealed in interesting regularity. When eggs differing in colour and size, or even simply any rounded objects, were placed into the nests of these birds, the latter did not display the slightest worry and continued giving them their warmth. Yet, when their nests were replaced, they started protest vigorously.

It was turned out that the cuckoo chooses as mentors and lay its eggs, as a rule, into the nests of those birds whose instinct of hatching depends only on the nest's appearance, while the remaining factors are of no importance to them. In the opinion of specialists, such mentor-birds can be successfully used, for example, for the reproduction and acclimatisation of rare species of birds in reservations and national parks.

DIAMOND PIERCED

The cross-hairs of the optical sight coincided with the required point, the blue lightning flashed, and the diamond, the hardest of materials known in nature, appeared pierced through.

Such is the operation of the laser at the combine of refractory and heat-resistant metals located in the town of Chirchik (Uzbekistan, a republic in Soviet Central Asia). The biggest workshop in the country has been set up here to process natural diamonds with the beam of a quantum oscillator. The diamonds are used at the enterprise to make tools for drawing the tungsten and molibdenum wire with a cross section several times smaller than man's hair. Not long ago the finest taper hole in the diamond had to be drilled by the mechanical method. The worker spent eight hours processing one stone. The laser pierces the diamond almost instantaneously !

SAVING PETROL

The automobile with an antechamber engine consumes 15–20 per cent less petrol. The operation of this type of engine is based on a high chemical activity of products of incomplete combustion of a rich combustible mixture, a discovery made by a Soviet scientist L. Gusak. Set up prior to the main chamber is a small antechamber to combust a rich mixture, the intermediate product of which gets into the main chamber to ignite a poor mixture. A great increase in combustion rate allows, moreover, without reducing engine power, a cheaper fuel to be used. A complete combustion of the air-fuel mixture results in a sharp decrease of exhaust toxicity. Manufacture of an antechamber carburettor calls for a small change in the automobile production technology.

GOSPEL OF WORK
Henry Ford

The "New Statesman" writes :—

Mr. Henry Ford, in the course of some miniscences appearing in the "Daily News", reaches a gospel of work even more thorough ıan Carlyle's. "I do not", he declares, believe a man can ever leave his business. e ought to think of it by day, and dream of by night." It is not that he can promise appiness to the man who does so. "I cannot", he says frankly, "pretend to say, ecause I do not know, whether the man ho works always, who never leaves his usiness, who is absolutely intent upon getting ahead and who therefore does get ahead, happier than the man who keeps office ours both for his brain and his hands. It is ot necessary for anyone to decide the question." Many people will wonder whether it worth while to devote one's days and nights n this manner to work, if one is to be no appier than the people who idle away their venings in cards and music halls and in empty alk. The average man does not in theory egard work as an end in itself, but as a means of obtaining certain things that will make ım happier than if he lacked them. In the irst place, he works for necessaries—for ood, fire and shelter. Beyond this, however, ıe works for luxuries—for better food and a etter house than are really necessary, and or social position and power and the means of raising his family above the eternal truggle against poverty, ignorance and dirt. He undoubtedly believes that the possession of all these luxuries would make him happier, ınd that he himself will be happier the more ıe strives to obtain them. It must be Infinitely depressing for a man building up a fortune to begin suddenly to wonder whether the crossing-sweeper who touches his shabby hat for a penny may not, after all, be a happier man than he! Hard-worked millionaires, we know, do entertain these doubts. They can be loud enough at times in their envy of their workers, who have not the world on their shoulders and whose responsibility comes to an end daily at the striking of a clock. But, if they were given their choice of being reborn upon earth either as overworked millionaires or as under worked employees, we doubt if one in ten thousand of them could help choosing the work and the millions! And the majority would make their choice, not from any high motive, but because they can imagine no happier life than that of a great business man making a success of his business. Almost everybody who wishes to be rich does so because he believes that it is happier to be rich than to be poor. This may be an illusion, but it is an almost universal illusion! Money to most of us means happiness, and we are happy when working for money because we believe that the money we are earning will in the end buy happiness. We are using the word "happiness", of course, in the widest possible sense. Even the happiness of being rich is enough for some men without the need of spending their riches on what the rest of us call pleasure!

The philosophy of the ordinary man who sets out to work for a fortune then, is in the ordinary sense of the word, an Epicurean philosophy. He would tell you frankly that he is working for the happiness, if not of himself, of his family. As a matter of cold fact, he does not know why he works so hard, but somewhere at the back of his mind is the firm conviction that a fortune is always good fortune. A hard-working today is, he believes, the price he is paying for a happy to-morrow. It may be that this illusion of ultimate happiness is necessary in order to incite the ordinary human being, to put forth all his effects. The extraordinary human being, however, such as Mr. Ford, is clear sighted enough to see that happiness

has little enough to do with the matter, and that a man with the true genius for work will have to go on working, whether he is sure that it will make him happier or not. Let happiness become the admitted end, and the question at once arises whether the hard worker is any happier than the idler. Philosophers of happiness, from Horace to Stevenson, assure us that the frenzied pursuit of riches and great ambitions is merely a way of bringing disappointment into a life that ought to be reasonably amusing. The peasant in his cot has for centuries been pointed out as a model of contentment to those who would "add to golden numbers golden numbers," and poets have loved to remark that "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown", and still more uneasy lies the head that wears a million crowns. The world's literature and philosophy, indeed contain for the aspiring millionaire, a far greater amount of warning than of encouragement. They assure him in a thousand passages that, if he wants to enjoy himself, he is going about it in the wrong way. Hence we have to conclude either that the ordinary would-be millionaire is a fool or that, in the depths of his being, the desire for happiness scarcely enters into his calculations. There is a good deal to be said for the view that the second alternative is the true one. The greatest workers are, as a rule, those who work not for any explicable motive, but because they are possessed by a demon. The Henry Fords no less than the Shakespears, are men of genies, and they must live in slavery to their genius whether it makes them happy or whether it destroys them. One thing is certain: they will be unble to find happiness in anything else. The demon of on orgy in their bosoms must have an outlet, and to a Shakespeare the life of a tramp idling along the sunny roads would have been as intolerable as the life of a galley slave. Those of us who house a quieter demon, may regard with sympathetic pity the spectacle of the man of genius as he is driven and preyed upon by his terrible energy. But we, too, it is probable, are preyed upon by our own demon. Every man is up to a point a man of genius, and it is in vain that he attempts to escape from it into the byways of pleasure until it has made what use of him it desires. It cannot promise him happiness, but it can at least keep him from being happy till he has paid it the uttermost farthing of service. That is the invincible argument against idleness. An idler is merely a ticket-of-leave man who behaves as if he were free, and whose reward will be, not pleasure, but punishment. In youth we idealise the idler, and at school we resent the accusation of hard work. Our dream world is a world of play and holidays. Even when we have grown up we still at times let our imaginations wander in a day-dream of a fortune fallen out of the clouds and a life of leisure! We assure ourselves that, if such good fortune befell us, we could ceass working as easily as a child closes a lesson book, and find plenty of uses for our time in doing what the world calls nothing. Alas, the dream that we could be happy without working is one that is incapable of fulfilment. To be cut off from work is, as we know when we are realists, a fate scarcely more desirable than to be cut off from speech. It is possible for some men to be happy in a Trappist monastery, but not for many men. It is possible for some men to be happy in a workless world, but for few except those who are born into it. And even those who are born into idleness are preyed upon by the pitiless demon of energy. They go into politics or the army or rove about the wild places of the world shooting big game. The only thing they cannot do is nothing. For generations they kept people who had to earn a living ont of the Houses of Parliament because they felt that it was unfair that people,

who could work in other spheres, should come and steal one of the few pieces of work the upper classes could do without losing their self-respect. The aristocrats were willing to leave the trade of the world in the hands of the middle classes, and the manual labour in the hands of the working classes. All they asked in return was that a few of the less important kinds of work, such as lawmaking and leading men in battle, should be left as their special province. The middle classes and the working classes, however, whose thirst for work is apparently insatiable, took away even those preserves from the exclusive possession of the aristocrats. They did not mind leaving the upper classes their titles, but they would not leave them their jobs. As a result you will sometimes see a duke's son fighting a cook's son at an election for the right to devote all his energies to his country in the worst ventilated factory in England! What but the insane passion for work, could take any man into the House of Commons?

"Great God! I'd rather be
A pagan suckled in a creed outworn!"

No man who wanted merely to be happy would dream of going into Parliament. The company, as readers of Mr. Keynes know, is not good, and if there is anything duller in life than listening to other people's speaches we have not yet discovered it!

Wherever we look, we find the same extraordinary spectacle of human beings working more desperately than ants without thought of what any sane man would regard as happiness. If there is a Solomon among the ants, be sure that he keeps his fellow-insects up to the mark by exhorting them, "Go to the human being, thou sluggard." We toil and moil, just as dogs delight to bark and fight, because "it is our nature to." It is in vain that men of letters preach a gospel of idleness to us. We read them for relaxation, and, the next morning, we return to our labours with redoubled energies! Conservatives used to tell us that the world would stagnate under Socialism because men would not be willing to work their hardest, except through fear of starvation or in hope of a reward. This is to take too rosy a view of life. It is to be wilfully blind to the melancholy fact that without working civilised men cannot be happy. If we were all millionaires tomorrow, we might do our best for a time to live in absolute idleness. But we should be no happier in our idleness than caged skylarks. We should long to escape again into the energetic life, and if we could find no better sort of work to do, we should end by fighting each other—the ancient aristrocratic substitute for work! Seeing, then, that we are doomed to toil and moil in this fashion what hope is there of human happiness? We can see none except in the fact that every human being is potentially an artist. The cook in the kitchen has creative genius, like the poet in his study, and can find a satisfaction so intense as almost to deserve the name of happiness, in doing her job as well as it can be done. There may be little pleasure in doing work. There are men who scamp their work through a false notion of happiness. These are the people who miss the only pleasure that work can give us. The waitress, the bus-conductor, the business man, the house painter, the novelist, the clergyman, the post-office clerk, the laundress—each of them is engaged in work that may be turned into an art and that, if it is not turned into an art, is as dull as a treadmill. If all men and women could become artists at their work, it would increase the sum of human happiness more than any law that could be passed in a Parliament.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA AT BANGALORE

(ORIGINAL JURISDICTION)

W. P. No. 2020 of 1974.

Between :

1. **G. R. JOSYER**
   aged about 80 years,
   President,
   and
2. **Committee Members**
   Vedasastra Poshinee Sabha, Mysore. .... **Petitioners.**

And

State of Karnataka,
represented by its Chief Secretary,
Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore. .... **Respondent.**

PETITION UNDER ARTICLE 226 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

The Petitioners submit as follows :

1. The Petitioners are the Trustees of a Charitable institution known as "Vedasastra Poshana Sabha" in Mysore City. It was founded on 1921. It is a registered Association. It was registered in 1923. That institution was founded with the following objects :—(a) to promote Vedic learning and knowledge of Sastras (b) to encourage the learning of Sanskrit literature and (c) to impart religious teachings such as Vedic discourses. To carry out these objectives the institution is running a hostel, where free boarding and lodging is provided for about 20 students. All these boarders are studying in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore. The government is giving them Rs. 3 to 5 as stipend every month. In the Maharaja's Sanskrit College Mysore, in addition to teaching Sanskrit, lessons in Vedas and Sastras are also imparted. All the boarders in the Hostel are poor students. Admission in that hostel is confined to poor students only. They will be unable to carry on their studies if they are not provided with free boarding and lodging.

2. At the present price level the annual expenditure that has to be incurred for running the institution will be about Rs. 15,000. The main source of income of the institution was its rental income from agricultural lands owned by it. Many Charitable persons had endowed agricultural lands to the institution. These lands were situated in Bannur of T. Narasipur Taluk, and in Srirangapatna Taluk. All these lands had been leased out to tenants. The annual rent income realisable from the tenants was about 159 pallas of paddy, which at the present market rate would fetch about Rs. 11,000. In addition the instituition is getting a building rental of about Rs. 1000 per year. It has a fixed deposit of about Rs. 26,000 which fetches an yearly interest of about Rs. 1000. The income of the institution was just sufficient to maintain it. Land revenue including water rate as provided in Sec. 8 of the Act payable in respect of the agricultural lands is Rs. 429. The institution does not get any Government grant.

3. The instituition in question is a denominational institution. It is founded and maintained for the benefit of the poor students belonging to the Brahamin community, who are desirous of learning Sanskrit as well as Vedas and Sastras.

4. As a result of the provisions of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961, as amended by Karnataka Act 1 of 1974 (hereinafter to be referred to as 'the Act') all lands that were in possession of the tenants have vested in the State on 1-3-1974, and the institution is only entitled to an annuity as provided in Sec. 106(2) of the Act,. i.e. ten times the aggregate of the land revenue and water rate. The annual land revenue and the water rates as provided in Sec. 8 of the Act in respect of the lands of the institution vested in the state is Rs. 429. Hence the annuity will be Rs. 4290. The market value of the lands in Bannur will not be less than Rs. 20,000 per acre, in Srirangapatna taluk Rs. 15,000 per acre and in Krishnarajapet and Krishnarajapur Taluk Rs. 10,000 per acre. The market value of all the properties of the institution that have vested in the State will not be less than Rupees 4 lakhs. At the present Bank rate of interest that amount would fetch an annual interest income of Rs. 30,000. The annuity provided under Sec. 106(2) is wholly insufficient to meet the expenses of the instituition and consequently the institution may have to be closed down. Further even the annuity provided may not be payable for several years to come. The determination of the annual income is bound to take a long time as that can be done only after the occupants to be registered are determined. The Tribunals have not yet been constituted and other necessary steps not taken. The Act does not mention from what date the annuity is payable. If the Act is sustained the institution is bound to be destroyed.

5. Under our Constitution, religious freedom is a basic element or a fundamental feature of the Constitution. The circumstances leading to the framing of the Constitution the debates in the Constituent Assembly, and the scheme of our constitution disclosed that one of the basic elements of our constitution is the guarantee regarding religious freedom. Charity is an essential part of every religion. It is more so in case of Hindu Religion. The guarantee given to religious denominations under Art. 26 of the Constitution to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes cannot be taken away by the State by the exercise of its legislative powers under any entry in the 7th Schedule. That guarantee is not subject to any other provisions in Part III of the Constitution. Though the guarantee in question may not prevent the State from acquiring any property belonging to any charity conducted by any religious denomination by the exercise of its Eminent Domain Power, that power cannot be so exercsied so as to destroy or even seriously damage the guarantees given. The various powers under the constitution have to be harmoniously exercised, so as to sustain the guarantee given.

6. Teaching of Sanskrit as well as providing for the study of Vedas and Shastras is an essential part of the cultural right of the Brahmin Community. Art. 29(1) guarantees every Section of the Citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script, or culture of its own, the right to conserve the same. This right cannot be taken away by the legislature either directly or indirectly. The impugned law has the effect of destroying the right guaranteed under Act. 29(1).

7. In Keshavananda's case (A.I.R 1973, S.C. 1467) the Supreme Court by a majority has ruled that the Parliament even by the exercise of its amending power under Art. 368 cannot alter the basic structure or frame-work of the constitution. It cannot abrogate or emasculate the basic element or fundamental features of the constitution. Our constitution as could be seen from its preamble secures to all its citizens among other things, liberty of belief, faith of our worship. Religious freedom as well as maintenance of institutions for religious and Charitable purposes, without which there can be no real religious freedom, is a basic feature of our constitution. The protection of the cultural rights of all sections of the Citizens is yet another basic feature of our constitution. Neither religious freedom nor cultural rights can be abrogated or seriously damaged by any law, nor even by amendment of the constitution. Hence the Act to the extent to which it destroys or damages those basic rights is ultra vires the constitution.

8. The compensation provided for the acquisition of the lands is wholly illusory. The principles laid down for determination of the amount to be paid has no reasonable relationship to the value of the property taken. The land revenue has been fixed several years back and the value of the Rupee has steeply come down in the recent years. Hence ten times the land revenue, the basis of anuual income, cannot be considered as a principle having any reasonable relationship with the real annual income of the property. Reasonable extent of property right is also a basic right particularly in the existing conditions in our country where no social security measures are in existence. Without that right most of the other rights guaranteed under the constitution cannot be exercised. As the petitioners have no other remedy, they have filed this writ petition on the following grounds :

GROUNDS

9. The petitioners contend that Sec. 44(2) (b) of the Act is ultra vires of the constitution.

That sec. Reads—

"All rents and all other amounts in respect of such lands which become due on or after the date of vesting shall be payable to the State Government and not to the land owner, landlord or any other person and any payment made in contravention of this clause shall not be valid."

10. Section 44(2) (b) of the Amendment Act is not a law relating to agrarian reform or one ancillary to such a law. It is an independent provision. It appears to be a measure to raise revenue.

11. The State Legislature has no legislative competence to enact the law either under Entry 18 of List II or under Entry 42 of List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Neither of these Entries empower the State Legislature to raise revenue. The Revenue of a State can be raised only by the exercise of the taxation power conferred on the State Legislature and not by the exercise of its general power of legislation. Hence Sec. 42(2) (b) of the Amendment does not get the protection either under Art. 31A or Art. 31C as they only protect contravention of Art. 14, 19 and 31. Even in matter falling within the scope of Art. 31C it is open to the Court to consider whether legislation in reality relates to the

directions given in clauses (b) (c) of Art. 39. This is clearly laid in the Judgement of Supreme Court in Keshavanand's case.

12. The rent in respect of the lease period though payable in two instalments must be deemed to accrue De die in diem (day to day) whenever a transfer of property takes place in the middle of the lease period. Whenever such transfer takes place the apportionment has to be made on the basis of the principle underlying Sec. 36 of the Transfer of property Act, though that Section on its own terms is not applicable to transfers by operation of law in view of Section 2(d) of the T.P. Act. All the same, large number of decisions rendered by the High Courts have held that the principles underlying Sec. 36 of the T.P. Act are also applicable to transfers by operation of law as they are principles of equity and justice.

13. The old English Common Law principle of impermissibility of splitting a continuous contract into a discontinuous one without the consent of the contracting parties has no relevance to the facts of the case, as Sec. 44 of the Amendment Act has split all the tenancies. On and after 1st March 1974, all tenancies have come to an end. Hence, the earlier period of the tenancy constitutes a separate period of tenancy. Even if the tenancies are held to continue after 1-3-74, the rate of rent for the two periods, i.e. upto 28-2-1974 and thereafter being different, the contract relating to rent has become discontinuous. For the first period it is governed by Sec. 8 of the Principle Act, and for the later period by section 8 of the Amendment Act. Consequently, the lease for the year is split into two periods, i.e. (1) from the beginning of the lease period till 28-2-1974; and (2) thereafter. The rent which would have been continuous has been made discontinuous, as a result of Sec. 44 of the Amendment Act. As the law has split the lease period into two, it follows as a necessary corollary that the rent has to be apportioned between these two periods. This apportionment can be done only on the basis of the principle of De die in diem (day to day).

14. The State Legislature has no legislative competence to enact a law appropriating to itself cash belonging to some one else. This principle has been settled by a long line of decisions of the Supreme Court. Under our constitution, the power to tax is not included in the general power of legislation. The principle is also well settled by the decisions of the Supreme Court.

15. The State's power of acquisition and requisition is based on Entry 42 of List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. It is an Entry Conferring general power, and not a power to tax. Though every Entry in any of the lists has to be read widely, but it cannot take in the power to tax. List III does not contain any power to tax. So also, the power contained in Entry 18 of List II of that Schedule does not confer power to tax. As a result of Sec. 44(2) (b) of the Amendment Act, the revenue of the Government is likely to be augmented by several crores of rupees. That revenue goes to the consolidated fund and not to any special fund. The Amendment Act has also not conformed to the procedure prescribed for passing a money bill. For all these reasons Sec. 44(2) must be held to be an unconstitutional provision. It is liable to be struck down.

16. The petitioners submit that the Act is ultravires the constitution as it infringes Act 26, 29 and 31(2) of the Constitution. It is also ultra-vires the constitution as it

rogates or at any rate seriously damages some of the basic rights or fundamental features the Constitution, such as the guarantee of religious freedom, the guarantee of cultural ghts of sections of the people, as well as the guarantee of holding property within asonable limits.

Wherefore the petitioners pray that this Court may be pleased to strike down –

(a) the Karnataka Land Reforms Amendment Act I of 1974 as it abrogates certain basic features (mentioned earlier) of the Constitution.
(b) in the alternative strike down Sec. 44(2) (b) of the Act as being ultravires the Constitution ; and
(c) stay the operation of Sec. 44(2) (b) of the Act till the disposal of this petition, and
(d) to issue such other order as the court deems fit.

angalore.
5–5–1974. Advocate for Petitioners

The address of the petitioners for service of all notices etc. is that of their Counsel –

ri T. S. Krishna Bhat,
dvacate,
33, Sadasivanagar,
angalore–560006.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA AT BANGALORE.

(ORIGINAL JURISDICTION).

W. P. No. 2020 of 1974.

etween :

. R. Josyer and others. .... Petitioners.

And

tate of Karnataka. .... Respondent.

*****

AFFIDAVIT VERIFYING THE PETITION.

I, B. S. Dattatri, s/o B. Subba Rao, aged about 65 years, residing at "Manimandiram", Laxmipuram, Mysore, now at Bangalore, do hereby solemnly affirm and state s follows :—

1. I am the 2nd petitioner in the above writ petition, I know the facts of the case, nd I am swearing this affidavit on behalf of other petitioners also.

2. The Statements made in paragraphs 1 to 4 of the petition accompanying this ffidavit are true to my knowledge, and the Statements made in paragraphs 5 to 16 thereof re based on information and I believe them to be true.

Bangalore.
25–5–1974. Deponent.

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WEEKLY

Founded : 1940

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How China met in 1941

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"In addition to strenuous efforts to utilise oil reserves, China, like one of the "have not nations", writes C. Y. W. Meng in The China Weekly Review has also tightened her belt in finding the substitutes for gasoline. In Szechuen Province, automobiles using charcoal are manufactured. After a series of experiments, automobiles driven by charcoal were found satisfactory. Realizing the importance of such an invention, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was reported to have given autographic instructions to the Joint Administration Office of Four Government Banks to loan $3000,000 for the expansion of the manufacture of charcoal driven automobiles.

In Kweichow Province, the China Machine Works is rebuilding imported foreign trucks for freight and passenger services, and fitting them with charcoal engines in place of gasoline engines. Since then the works has been experimenting and making charcoal-driven trucks and omnibuses. Many of them, we are told, are now running on the Kunming - Kweiyang - Chungking - Heng - yang-Kweilin Highway.

In addition, Prof. Li Ki-wey, Dean of the National Yunnan University, is reported to have perfected a device to produce fuel. It is made of refuse and by-products. During the experiments, it showed a serviceability higher than other gasoline-substitutes.

This new "artificial gasoline", which takes about one month to produce has physical and chemical properties similar to the natural fuel. It has a lower ignition point, higher B. T. U. (British Thermal Unit), and is devoid of corrosive elements. It is colourless after bleach and has the same specific gravity as gasoline. The raw materials used are agricultural products which are available in large quantities in Yunnan, Szechuen or any other provinces in Free China. The equipment for manufacture can also be made in China.

Prof. Li is continuing his experiments, seeking to improve the quality of the fuel, shortening the period of manufacture and increasing in the production. He is setting up a distillery to produce more of the artificial gasoline. He is using the distillation to run motor cars and airplanes, according to his plan, we are told.

Anticipating the shortage of liquid fuel, the National Government has long been encouraging the use of the Chinese alcohol or gasoline-alcohol mixture instead of pure gasoline. Today with the exception of air forces and other military purposes, the nation's trucks, buses and cars are using only a fractional part of gasoline in their run.

In order to meet the demand for alcohol, a number of government and private alcohol plants now dot the Nation's interior provinces. There are at present some 16 such plants in the South-west, and at least four in the North-west, producing 95-99 per cent alcohol. In addition, we find in every province the establishment of new alcohol plants always constitutes a principle item in the economic programme.

Trial runs made by cars using alcohol indicate that synthetic gasoline performance is satisfactory. The difference of alcohol and pure gasoline is about 20 per cent in performance, but gasoline costs more than double. The Chinese chemists of the National Industrial Research Bureau of the Ministry

of Economic Affairs are working laboriously and untiringly in experimenting with the ultimate objects of perfecting a device to make the performance of alcohol satisfactory under all weather conditions as well as eliminating its corrosive elements.

The actual serviceability of these charcoal and alcohol driven trucks and omni-buses has proven very satisfactory. They are capable of going more than 60 kilometres per hour, which is the maximum speed allowed by the Northwest Highway Administration on its highways. They can scale without difficulty steep climbs and sharp turns, including the famous 2000 meter Chin Lin range and the dangerous "Northern Wooden Trail".

With the discovery of charcoal and by the use of alcohol as the substitute for foreign imported gasoline, the question of the supply of fuel for the automotive vehicles is no longer a serious problem. These sixteen alcohol distilleries in the South-west and four others in the North-west, in addition to many others under planning and construction, are pouring out thousands of gallons of alcohol every day to meet the needs during the war time. In addition, another latest report has it that in places where oil reserves have not yet been discovered and exploited, it is the policy of the Government "to generalize the establishment of the alcohol distilleries, to equip them with simple machines and to produce more oil, so that it may supply the total demand for oil for transportation to the front.

At present, Chinese made Diesel oil is being more popularly used in Lanchow district, alcohol in the Sian district and charcoal in the Hanchang district. These substitutes, the supply of which is sufficient, have not only solved the problem of the gasoline shortage, but have also reduced the operating cost. Between Hanchagg and Chengtu, for instance, the average fuel consumption is one catty of charcoal per kilometer, the cost of which is roughly only 20 cents. At the time when these lines are written, a new process of charcoal combustion has made it possible for heavy-weight buses and trucks to attain a speed of 60 kilometres an hour on level roads. All these accomplishments substantiate a remark that "China is attaining self-sufficiency in gasoline". "

Member's Voluntary Winding-up

Name of Company: The Mandayam Corporation Ltd. (In Liquidation). Mysore–4,

Notice Convening Annual General Meeting.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of section 496, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above named company will be held at KI–1087, Chamaraja Road, Mysore—4, on Wednesday the 11th September 1974 at 2 P.M. for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the company has been disposed off and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.

Dated: 12-8-1974 H. K. Narayana Iyengar, *Liquidator.*

V E E N A

India's Precious Heritage

Music in India had in the past ever been the handmaid of religious and spiritual experience, being correlated to divine intuition and inspiration ; and this applied not merely to music in the abstract but to musical instruments as well. The veena and the mridangam have for instance been regarded as God-conceived or initiated instruments. The veena and the mridangam are two characteristically Indian instruments having no counterpart in Western music.

The mridangam is not to be confounded with the drum, which has a plain skin parchment surface. It has grown out of damarukam with which Lord Siva has been associated in his eternal cosmic dance, and is believed to have been invented by Sri Ganesa. Mridangam is a timing instrument with peculiar possibilities of being tuned to the main sruti and capable of yielding 3 or 4 swarams for its beats of rhythm. It has a barrel made of usually jack wood with folded skin stretched on either side, strung with straps to control its tension. On the one side, an inky mixture of iron powdes is fastened and on the other a dough or wheat flour moistened into a paste. The variety of sounds that these two sides afford and are produced therefrom are little short of the marvellous. Indeed its very name (mridu plus anga) denotes soft limb or sweet accompaniment. It is an ideal accompaniment to any music although of course it is truer to say that in regard to tala, veena is self-contained and needs no accompaniment as such.

Veena was originally known as Rudra bheen. Tradition holds it to have been designed by Lord Mahadeva, the fountain-head of dance and music, and forming part of the musical repertoire of His Consort Sri Parvati. Its nomenclature has varied with some variations in its shape. Thus we have rudra bheen, vichitra bheen, kachu bheen, sithar, surbahar and sursingar of North India and the veena and the mahanataka veena or the gotu vadyam of the South. The veena of the South is also known commonly as Saraswati Veena. This instrument is carved out of mature and seasond jack wood, combining lightness of weight, beauty in colour, with an ideal resonator for production of sound. At the left extreme, the lion or the yali shaped end is supposed to typify Parvati's well known vahana, viz., lion, the yali head being an index of its sacredness, even as the vigraha in a South Indian temple is sought to be sanctified by the protecting 'Tiruvasal yali.'

Legends have crowded around the origin of the veena, and even about its shape ; and in this mundane world, it is perhaps the only thing which had fascinated the saint as well as the singer, playwright as well as mystics, philosophers as well as reformers, and of person-ages like Buddha and Adi Sankara, not to mention the great Tamil saints, one of whom, saint Appar, has immortalized the flawless music of the veena giving it the first place of importance as appeasing the ear amongst the five senses.

Veena's shape is regarded as having sprung out of a pose of Sri Parvati. Sri Mahadeva once beheld her reposing most gracefully, her very breath wafting soft music, her exquisite breast rising and falling in rhythm, her tender arms crossed against her bosom with her wrists laden with bangles tinkling music by their very motion. "It looked like a symbol of eternal music, and Mahadeva wanted to mould out of it an abiding image of himself and his spouse." (Music of India by Ahija Begum P. 53). Overpowered as it were

by the ravishing vision of Sri Parvati in her lying pose, the Lord gazed at it again and again and thenceforth went into contemplation or meditation and became Dhyana Dakshinamurthi or Yoga Dakshinamurthi. That lovely pose of Sri Parvathi disturbed his mental equilibrium, and left him with no peace of mind until finally it had settled itself down into a definite shape as the Rudra bheen or Rudra veena. And he became thereafter Veena Dakshinamurthi.

The long neck of the veena represents the straight little figure of Parvathi and her beauteous arm, the two gourds her ivory shaped breasts, and most exquisite of all, its sweet, sound, her breathing. Added to these lovely representation of Parvathi's several poses, the instrument combines in itself the symbol and principle of laya, the chief adjunct of Siva. Veena is thus a supreme conception of Siva and Sakthi, the main 4 stringed playing portion representing Parvathi, the goddess of 'sruthi', and the side 3 strings known as mettal intended for laya or tala, indicating Siva, the god of laya. The instrument was conceived in meditation. Siva later passed it on to Brahma, who in turn, initiated his spouse into it. Brahma recreated it at a time when metal was unknown, with the aid of long arm-like bamboo serving as a hollow trunk with the ends fixed with two gourds ; and the round hollow trunk of the bamboo and gourds having air connection passing from one end to the other, served as an excellent resonator. The ribs of vultures that were semi-circular, strong and ivory like, served as excellent frets rounding off the bamboo arm as ringlets. In place of steel strings, guts and silken threads were used with effect.

This was the earliest shape of Rudra veena as created by Brahma, who presented it to Sri Saraswathi, the fountainhead of our culture and arts. It thenceforth became her agamic symbol, a fact which sculptors and artists have ever taken note of. Saraswathi herself took to it very keenly, and a stone sculpture recounts how she had once danced with joy—Thandava Saraswathi. Saraswathi resolved to popularize it in the worlds and whom would she think of in that connection but Maharshi Narada, the traverser of the three worlds ? Valmiki got to learn about it from Narada, and not long afterwards his own sishyas Lava, Kusa sang his immortal epic with its aid. (Thanthri-laya-samanvitham.) Ravana too was not unfamiliar with it. Both Saint Appar and Sambandar have recounted that veena helped him to extricate himself from Mount Kailasa's weight and the wrath of Siva. And so from Godhead to God, God to Goddess, Goddess to Rishi and from rishi to sishya, this venerable thing of beauty has spread through the ages ! Its ravishing strains specially in tanam, and their holds on our minds, are the offspring of Siva sakthi prabhava.

Veena possesses certain unique features seldom to be found in other instruments. It has the most charming shape and appearance, and it is neither too small nor big. Its sound is not noisy but sweet at the highest as well as the lowest pitch—an ideal symphony for our music which appeals to the heart and the soul rather than to the head. A striking feature of its melody is this : if you pluck the string and stop doing it, the resonator gives you an enchanting duration of melody which you can embellish by pulling the strings on the frets with your left hand for the period of the short but lovely duration of the plucked sound. In the other instruments, however, the moment you remove the sound

contact, as for example the bow in a violin, the note sounding is stopped abruptly. It is this duration or elasticity of the note—the length of which depends on the superior workmanship of the instrument—which renders the note into its varied and wonderful cadences for the while. This facility of pulling gives an excellent elasticity to the notes and the music they combine to produce. Furthermore, this pulling facility helps control of swaras and gamakas.

The veena is best suited for individualistic and devotional music. Just as a soul realises itself by its own individual effort—salvation cannot be had en-masse in Hindu religion—even so veena music is ecstatic to but limited auditors. The tala strings add a wonderful refrain to the music played on the veena, and this is prominently noticeable in the production of tanam variety of music, which cannot be excelled either by the human voice or any other instrument. This is due to the gradation effect the plucked notes receive with pointed short durations with the added support of tala strings. In consequence, one is never satiated with tanam played on the veena by an expert. The two aspects of Shakti and Siva, or grace and vir, could be found to dominate in the two leading veena exponents of South India, namely, grace in Dhanammal and vir in Sambasivier.

The melody of the veena is superb, and it is not surprising that its purity is not to be sullied by its being used as an accompaniment. Conversely also, it does not lend itself to be accompanied by other instruments. It is an ideal transmitter of spiritual message and incentive. Lord Buddha is believed to have received the call of nirvana through the notes of the instrument which was kept near his bedstead ; and as the wind played upon it, the Great Teacher hearkened to the message of renuuciation. Just as flowers acquire a higher spiritual value and are better votive offerings than costly gems and precious stones, and even as fresh fruits are holier than cooked food, even so, the soft delicious notes of the veena are far more melodious than the combined notes of the other organs and instruments. Excelled it could only be by Parvathi's own voice !

Again Kalidasa in describing the enchanting sweetness of Parvathi's voice, says that compared with it, the sweetest notes of the kokila sounded like a detuned veena.

Unlike other instruments, the veena responds even to a child's touch, casting a spell of its own to the simple notes of even the uninitiated on the frets. As for the expert, it is a common enough experience that he discovers new melodies by defter handling of the string pulls, and divines how his best can still be bettered !

Kalidasa was no veena player himself, but every alternate sloka of his Ambashtaka, especially when referring to the Devi, brims with allusion to the instrument.

In Tamil sacerdotal literature, the three mystics, Appar, Sundarar and Gnanasambandar are its votaries ; and the Thevaram literature is interspersed with numerous allusions to it.

Perhaps the highest tribute came from sage Yagnavalkya who took only his first wife Gargi with him to heaven, leaving behind Maitreyi, because he said that by her mastery of the Veena she could ascend heaven by its own merit !

That is Veena, India's precious heritage. May both her cultural and political ambassadors broadcast it and its music to the wide world !

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GAYATRI MANTRA

According to the Hindus, man is that being whose mind is evolved to such an extent as to utilise one's intellect and discriminate between good and evil. Mind is full of rajas or activity, the Hindu psychology asserts, and it is constantly being pulled upwards by intellect or gnosis, whose quality is Sattwa, and downwards by passions and instincts born out of ignorance and predominated by tamas.

Thus mind whose natural quality is rajas, also exhibits a set of two opposite qualities viz., sattwa and tamas. This is the basis for the occult knowledge of the Hindus which explains the co-existence of the Devas and the Asuras in the occult world, and the good and evil in this material world, which again make the persons in this mortal world good or bad.

When the mind of an individual operates under the influence of the Sattwic forces from above, he becomes a Deva, while on the other hand when one's mind operates under the Tamasic influence, he becomes an Asura. Thus, according to the Hindu occultists, every human being is at once a Deva and an Asura, and the main aim of every individual during his sojourn in this world should be to strive hard to become more and more a Deva and less and less an Asura, by suppressing the tamasic influences which incessantly try to get hold of the mind and make it dance to their tune.

This tug of war between the Sattwic forces (the Devas) and the Tamasic forces (the Asuras) that goes on in every individual's mind acting through the physical body (the world of action) is what is signified in the great Puranas of the Hindus.

The churning of the ocean by the Devas and the Asuras is nothing but the "adhibouti c" (material) aspect leading to the "adhidaivic" aspect or the occult truth of the war between the Sattwic and the Tamasic forces in the mind. The various things—good and bad—such as the Moon, the Goddess Lakshmi, the great poison, and the nectar are nothing but the results of the mind's actions under the influences of the sattwic Devas and the tamasic Asuras.

Again the great Mahabharata war fought on the battlefield of Kurukshetra or Dharmakshetra and resulting in the Gita, the greatest of the Hindu teachings to the world, has the same adhidaivic or the occult aspect to explain the constant pull on the mind in opposite directions and the effects of the mind's actions under such influences on the physical body.

The rishis of old knew this universal truth, and in order to assist the individual in his onward progress by making him more and more a Deva in this birth, have prescribed the various samskaras. The pre-birth samskaras give one a physical body which could more easily be influenced by the sattwic forces than by the demoniac or tamasic influences. Similarly, the second set of samskaras performed by the parent during the child's infancy and early boyhood, prepare the vital body so as to be attracted towards the daivic influences more than to the aasuric influences.

Now, the third set of samskaras commences with the Upanayana in which the boy is initiated into the greatest of all the mantras, the Gayatri Mantra, and is shown the way to align himself with the Devas and thus become an instrument of the Supreme. For, it will be seen from the Gayatri Mantra proper, that one addresses to the beings in the three worlds with which the three outermost sheaths of his body are connected.

The physical body or the Annamayakosa of one's body is connected with the corresponding sheaths or kosas of each of the other beings in the universe, forming the Bhuloka. The Pranamaya Kosa of the individual is similarly connected with the corresponding sheaths of the other beings, forming the Bhuvarloka. In the same way, the Manonaya kosa of the individual is connected with the Manomaya kosas of other beings to form the Swarloka.

The boy who has had the first two sets of samskaras attracts more the daivic or divine influences towards his physical and vital sheaths, and in order to charge his third kosa-the Manomaya kosa—the mind, he is asked to do the Gayatri upasana after being duly initiated in the Gayatri Mantra in his Upanayana.

While repeating the Gayatri Mantra, one is asked to tune his physical, vital and mental bodies to such a degree as to make them vibrate in accordance with their counterparts which are fully influenced by the devas. By articulating the mantra, he attracts the sattwic influences operating in the Bhuloka, by doing the japa with shraddha and fervour his vital body attracts all the daivic influences operating in the Bhuvarloka, and while dwelling on the meaning of the mantra his mind is more attuned to that part of the Universal Mind—the Swarloka—which is completely under the control of the sattwic or daivic influences. Thus by regular practice, one is able to purify and strengthen his physical, vital and mental bodies and charge them with divine energy.

This is not all. He does the greatest service to humanity, as while doing the Gayatri Japa, he mentally addresses to all the beings in the physical, vital and the mental worlds—the Bhuloka, Bhuvarloka and the Swarloka—and suggests "May we meditate upon the primordial force—the Bhargas—which is behind the Sun, from whom life energy flows forth towards all beings. May He use us as his instrument and operate through us."

This is a forceful suggestion which is carried to all the beings in the universe and acts upon the physical, vital and mental bodies of all of them, including the individual who does the japa, and make them attract more of the daivic influences and make them servants of God and not of Satan.

V. M.

THE SUN'S ENERGY

Q: What evidence is there that the sun has already been shining for more than 2000 million years, and why is it assumed that it will continue to shine for another 100,000 million years? If we admit the Universe to be infinite, does it not therefore possess an infinite reserve of hydrogen?

A: Until quite recently, we knew practically nothing about the radiations of the stars and what caused them. None of the classic theories provided a sufficient explanation, particularly the theory which compared the stars to vast masses of blazing fuel. If this had been the case, the combustion could never have continued for so long.

Only in the past few years, through study of the phenomena of radio activity, have Bethe and other physicists been able to offer a reasonable explanation.

(Continued on Page No. 6)

Inverness,
Scotland.
United Kingdom.

July 23rd 1974

International Academy of Sanskrit Research
Mysore, India.

Dear Sirs,

I would like to read the "Book of Dzyan", and understand that many of its texts have been translated into sanskrit. I cannot read sanskrit, therefore an English language translation is to be desired. My particular interest lies within the building of Lhasa, Tibet, and the ancient Bon cult of Tibet. Information about the actual temples or monastries in the Kun-lun mountains is also sought.

In conclusion I ask your advice in providing me with a list of appropriate publications and information regarding their acquisition.

Yours faithfully,
Peter Bevan.

Dear Mr. Bevan,

I am in receipt of your interesting letter of 23rd July, and am struck by your caligraphy. On an enquiry from America, I got a copy of the "Book of Dzyan" from the Theasophical Head Quarters Centre at Madras, and have it before me. It is an English translation of the Tibetan booklet, by one of the great women of the last century, Madame Blavatsky, Joint founder of the Theasophical World Brotherhood. "Dzyan" is a Tibetan pronunciation of the Sanskrit word "dhyan" which means meditation.

It would be an error to look upon the intellectual and spiritual lore that mankind possesses today as the product of the present era. The Sanskrit lore Indian tradition considers to have been preserved for millienuiums or millions of years. The intellectual section of the human group everywhere has been struck with amazement at the seen and unseen Universe around us, and sought to know its rationale by projecting its mental eye into the darkness of ages, and glimpsed the ultimate "Man at the helm",—an atom ? a molecule ? a pragmatic electric spark, which expands into the Universe during Creation, and contracts into itself during the final Deluge ? Sages and Saints of India have tried to find the answer, "God". Is He Everything, or Nothing ? How nothing ? How could Nothing create a Universe ? So the most gifted seers with chastened body and magnetised mind have by yogic and occult processes reached the supra-mundane level, tried to envisage "God the Creator", and given blurred photographs of Him for the benefit of humanity at large, ignorant, carnal, self complacent.

The oldest of such records that mankind possesses are the Vedas and Upanishads of India which serve as a torch-light with which to probe the misty darkness of the Cosmic

Government, and grasp a glimpse of that Great Father or the Universe, the impersonnal, imperceptible, but undeniable Entity, God.

The Vedic and Upanishadic conception found in the part of the world called India, have radioed through etherial waves to other receptive regions of the world, and been adapted to suit their climes. Tibet, Nepal, China, South Seas, Middle-east, Europe, South America, have all felt its influence in some measure. Where thoughts are identical or similar, India is to be deemed the fountain, and the recipient as the reflector. The practises of magic, sorcery &c. characterising Pon in Pre-Buddhist Tibet were formulated thousands of years earlier in the Atharva Veda of India.

The folk songs of Tibet were based on the story of Ramayana. "As the first recorded king was an Indian, the fifth son of the king of Kosala, it may be that some Brahmanical influences came in", says Sir Charles Bell, in his book "The Religion of Tibet". "The Tibetan script was, traditionally, borrowed from India in the 7th century, and resembles the northern Gupta script of the period", says H. E. Richardson in "Tibet and its History", Bernard Bromage's book, "Tibetan Yoga", is an adaptation of Indian Yoga, much of Sanskrit vocabulary is Tibetanized, as in "The Book of Dzyan", the word Dzyan is the Sanskrit word "Dhyana", meaning meditation.

The Booklet is a brief presentation of the volume of theories and interpretations about the origin of the Universe, comprised in the Vedas and Upanishads in Sanskrit. It is translated from Tibetan into English by Madame Blavatsky. The Sanskrit Upanishads have been translated into English and form exhilarating reading.

The "Book of Dzyan" may be got from the Theosophical Publishing House, 68 Great Russell Street, London W. CI, costing half a dollar. Regarding your interest in Lhasa, the Pon Cult, and Kuen Lun mountains, the following books offer good reading.

1. "Tibet and its History" by H. E. Richardson, published by Oxford University Press, Amen House, London E.C. 4, or Glasgow, for about £2.
2. "The Religion of Tibet" by Sir Charles Bell, and other books on Tibet, by the same publisher.
3. "Tibetan Yoga" by B. Bromage, published by Aquarian Publishing Company, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London S.W.I.

(Continued from Page No. 3)

According to this theory, the radiation of the stars results from the translation of hydrogen into helium in the course of a complicated series of nuclear reactions.

By various means, we have been able to determine that the sun consists of more than 90% hydrogen, about 8% helium and less than 2% of heavier elements. These elements are constantly acting and reacting upon one-another. When the sun first took form, it probably had a still higher proportion of hydrogen than it does now, and correspondingly less of other elements. Assuming that all the helium in the sun was created from hydrogen, at a known rate of speed, we conclude that the sun might have existed for as much as five thousand million years. This figure, however, is now known to be excessive, in the light of other considerations.

Considerably more precise calculations indicate that the earth has existed for a little more than 3300 million years. We know that the earth is not older than the sun but is either of the same age or younger. Thus we have a minimum of 3300 million years, and a maximum of 5000 million years for the age of the sun. Most physicists accept the figure of 4000 million as reasonable.

In general, stars continue to shine as long as they contain hydrogen to transform into helium. We can therefore calculate the "life expectancy" of the sun if we know how much hydrogen it contains—though we must realize that this calculation cannot be extremely exact.

From what we know of the present composition of the sun, we estimate its "life expectancy" at about 100,000 million years. It is possible that the universe may be infinite and that it may possess an infinite reserve of hydrogen. Most astronomers, however, agree that the universe and the amount of hydrogen it contains are finite.

FOOD CAPACITY

Q: Is it possible to increases substantially the production capacity of animals which supply man with food—to obtain more milk from cows, more eggs from hens, and to speed the growth of meat animals?

A: Spectacular increases of this kind have already been achieved, largely through selective breeding, and some present day breeds are truly extraordinary as compared with their ancestors. Following are some of the results which have been accomplished through intelligent application o f zoo techniques.

Milk-cows in the Western hemisphere used to produce about 600 litres of milk per year. Nowadays it is normal for them to produce 6000. Champions have peoduced more than 10,000 litres in a year.

In 1670, the average milk-producing sheep of Larzac in France provided 13 pounds of Roquefort cheese per year: by 1830, this had increased to 20 pounds, in 1864 to 26 pounds, 1897 to 33 pounds and, in 1935, to 60 pounds.

In the past, hens produced as few as 12 eggs a year. Nowadays, hens regularly produce more than 100 per year, and prize-winners have produced more than 300.

Formerly, hog attained the weight of 100 kilos in 15 months. Nowadays, this takes only six months. Beef animals once took 5 years for full growth, which they now achieve in 30 months. Some breeds have more than doubled their average weight in the last hundred years.

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WEEKLY

Founded : 1940

Proprietor & Editor G.R. JOSTER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

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"HINDUS MUST UNITE"

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1946

"I feel that humanity is at stake. Hindu culture and religion are in danger. A state of emergency exists, and the time has come for the Hindus to unite and to vitalise sources of help and succour, and to make effective self-protection and self-assertion" says Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in a statement on the disturbances in the country.

"For years together Hindus have done their best and have helped in an accommodating spirit to see that there is a genuine Hindu-Muslim unity. Even to-day, the Hindus want to co-operate and show toleration, but I regret to see, that toleration is interpreted as weakness, and co-operation is not reciprocated by the majority amongst the Muslims.

"It is not with a spirit of intolerance that I issue this statement, but it is after due care and contemplation, and because of the fact that unless the Hindus as a community now assert themselves, the Hindu-Muslim problem will remain in the field with all its menacing potentialities.

"The Hindu leaders have both a duty towards their mother country and towards their religion, culture and their Hindu brethren. It is absolutely necessary that the Hindus should organise themselves, work together as one man, produce a band of selfless and patriotic workers with service as their sole aim, forget all differences between different castes and Varnas, and strive their utmost for the protection of the Hindus and for the preservation of their ideals and culture."

Pandit Malaviya refers to what he calls the "fiery speeches" delivered by the Muslim leaders, secret documents prepared by "some unknown Muslim organisations", the political attitude of the Muslim League, the Calcutta slaughter, the happenings in Eastern Bengal and the riots throughout the country, and says that these "must make the heart of any Hindu boil with rage and must inspire him to do something for the protection of the Hindu community".

"It is the considered view of many critics and observers of current events that this state of things is not a passing phase, and if the Hindu community is to live, it must assert itself. For years and decades the Hindu mind is more of a nationalist than a religious mind. He loves truth and believes in non-violence. He lacks the militant mind and hates strife and struggle between man and man of the same nation. The Muslims have taken advantage of this outlook on the part of the Hindus, and have increased their demands and vitalised them with religious fervour. False propaganda has been the backbone of such a struggle, and the Muslims have succeeded beyond their own expectations.

"The Hindus have suffered all these years. The Congress, a national body, and the Muslim League, a communal body, are treated on equal footing, and thus the rights of the majority community are trampled, their aspirations are nipped in the bud and their culture and reltgion are treated as nothing against the background of a nationalist India.

"The political well-being of the Hindu as well as of other communities may be considered safe in the hands of the Congress, but on questions which are purely communal, on questions of religion, culture and social well-being of the Hindus, a Hindu body must have the final say to speak and to act on behalf of those whom it represents. Conversions must be prevented. Those Mahomedans and particularly those who are forcibly converted and who want to become Hindus must take adequate steps to see that the

threat of social and economic boycott given by the Muslims may recoil on them. The Hindus should leave off fear, become brave and strong, take military training, form volunteer organisations and start a central volunteer corps for self-protection.

"The Hindus must raise protest against the inroads of a pestilence that sounds the death-knell for the Hindus as a majority community. A note of warning may be sounded. By asserting themselves or by starting a volunteer organisation, or by militarising their outlook, they do not wish any violence to anyone".

* * *

Said great Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1946. How are things now? What are Mrs. Feroze Gandhi's own views? Giving weightage, keeping hands off, pampering, and secularising all Hindus? Hinduism is greater than P. M. ship, and greater than Communism. To erode it, is to erode the Nation! Editor.

WATER IN HUMAN BODY

Humans are constantly taking in water—and constantly losing it. Doctors have learned that unless this process is balanced, damage to health results. The chief source of water intake is by drinking—an average of 1,200 cubic centimetres a day in the adult. But another 1,000 cubic centimetres a day comes from the food we eat—lean meat, for example, is 75 per cent water, and most vegetables have a similar water content. Another 300 cubic centimetres is produced by various chemical reactions involved in the digestion of food.

We lose water constantly—because it is an effective way to get rid of excess body heat and keep our temperature normal. About 25 per cent of the heat our body produces is expelled in clouds of water vapour through the lungs and through the skin. With every breath, in other words, we lose some water as we can observe by the mist we exhale on cold days.

When we are more active—and therefore hotter—or when the outside temperature rises and makes us warm, we lose heat—and water—by sweating. Perspiration contains a considerable amount of salt, which our body needs. Prolonged and excessive perspiration therefore may cause serious illness.

In contrast, the donkey sweats almost pure water, so that it loses hardly any salt through perspiration, and can survive even under conditions of extreme heat. Other animals, such as certain lizards, are equipped by nature to live in extremely hot climates with skins that do not allow any moisture to leave the body thus minimising water loss. Dogs have no sweat glands and must depend on their lungs to blow off heat and water—which is why they pant when it is hot.

Although the lungs and skin are important routes, the major part of water that is lost each day is contained in bodily excretions.

Water balance—the proper exchange of incoming and outgoing fluid—is only dimly understood. Scientists have shown that in some animals, the thirst-controlling mechanism is so accurate that a dog, for example, who is artificially deprived of a certain amount of water will drink exactly that much—and then stop!

Abnormalities in the distribution of body fluids are characteristic of a number of diseases. In some forms of heart failure, for example, great quantities of fluid leave the blood stream and accumulate in the tissues—a condition called oedema. The same thing may happen when the regulatory chemicals, called hormones, go awry, or in certain diseases that affect the digestion and chemical combustion of food. X

SRI KRISHNA JAYANTI
9-9-1974

Black granite image of the Divine infant in the Mysore Fort Temple built by H. H. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar 1829.

An episode from " Bhagavata," the most lovely of human compositions expounding the career of incarnate God.

Krishna in a difficult and indescribably beautiful Musical tableau.

Krishna curbing giant serpent Kaalinga.

Krishna expounding to Radha the music of the cosmic universe.

Krishna delivering to Arjuna and mankind the highest message of the vedanta.

"Modern Hindus!"

To :

The Editor,
The Hindu,
MADRAS.

Sir,

As a westerner, I am often surprised to read in the columns of your esteemed newspaper more or less overt attacks by "Modern Hindus" on Hinduism in general, and the institution of caste in particular. I was especially saddened to read the letter by Daya Swarup Vishwanagarik (February 20th) in which he displays such a lack of understanding of the religion which gave him his name !

Mankind may be looked at either from the point of view of its differentiation, or from that of its equality. The hierarchical differentiation of mankind finds expressions in Hinduism (with its four castes : Brahmanas, Ksatriyas, Vaisyas, Sudras), and in Christianity (with its four estates, Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, Craftsmen, Serfs). From this point of view, men are manifestly unequal, and hierarchy goes hand in hand with heredity. The purpose of heredity is, precisely, the preservation–or perpetuation–of quality. Not only the colours of one's eyes, but also intelligence and character depend on birth. With the privileges of birth, be it noted in passing, go obligations, Noblesse oblige. Islam on the other hand, (and there it is not unlike Buddhism) is based on the equality (common to prince and commoner alike) that stems from the wretchedness of man's terrestrial exile. All human beings are inescapably faced with suffering, and all human beings must die. Equality is thus as inherent to mankind as is hierarchy ; and the one, just as much as the other, may be the basis of a religious perspective.

No matter which of the two predominates in a given religion, however, the other is also implicitly—and even actually—present. Thus, in Christianity it is fundamental that all are "created in the image of God", while in Hinduism no one asks the sannyasi his caste. In Islam, on the other hand, the reality of heredity finds expression in the existence of the shrufa or descendants of the Prophet Muhammed. These possess no specific "Caste" function, but enjoy certain inherent spiritual advantages.

Caste is so often said to be "divisive", but how can there be unity without diversity ? It is the counterfeit "uniformity" which is today everywhere undermining true unity. And what is the purpose of diversity, if it be not to demonstrate the multiple dimensions harmoniously contained in unity ? This is what all religions teach ! The very diversity of the religions is a testimony to one Truth !

Those of us in the West who are sympathetic to India do wish that "Modern Hindus" would show more appreciation of their own priceless heritage !

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM STODDART.

* * *

Modern Hindus are bred like animals, educated like animals, live like animals, and die like animals ! Ed.

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WEEKLY

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VOL XXXIV No. 38-39] Monday 16-9-1974 & 23-9-1974 [PRICE NP. 0-10

Shimagawa-Ku
Tokyo-Japan

To

The International Academy of Sanskrit Research,
Mysore, India.

30-8-74

Dear Sirs,

I am a Japanese and very much interested in Sanskrit. I wanted to study it for many years, but I couldn't find the place and teacher. At last I found this organization. I hope you can help me to find the text book or so.

I bought some text books which was written by Japanese. But it is not enough for me. I need more details and words and explanation. I am especially interested in Mandara, Buddhism. I hope I'll hear from you soon.

Sincerely Yours,
Miss Hisae Imai

BASIC ENERGY

Evidence suggesting that the source of basic energy in the human nervous system has been found, was reported recently to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

This basic energy, or "nerve electricity," is produced by minute "batteries" within the body, Dr. R. H. Reutner of the Des Moines College of Surgery reported. The "batteries," consisting of fat molecules, are known as phospholipids.

The energy, or electricity, used for seeing, feeling and thinking is produced by chemical changes similar to those which take place in a storage battery. The phospholipids. Beutner explained, contain nitrogen and phosphorus combinations that are not found in other fat cells.

The electricity is produced, he said, by the splitting off of these elements from the molecule, which is immediately reconstituted and is ready to go into action again. The electric current is produced in waves.

"Suggestive evidence of the phospolipids as the source of nerve electricity," Dr. Beutner said, "can be found in the fact that drugs which either slow down or speed up the splitting change the length of the electrical nerve waves.

"Once we understand how nerve activity originates, we can explain the causes of its failure, as in the victims of mental disease. In anxiety states which precede mental disease, exaggerated impulses pound incessantly against the nerves. Phospholipid splitting is excessive and finally becomes permanent when rebuilding of the molecules no longer takes place. Hence there are no more electrical waves. The nerve fails.

"There are millions of nerves in the human body," Dr. Beutner said," and if a few fail, others take over. However, if too many fail, obviously the entire system will be disrupted."

STRANGE, BUT TRUE

A Man has travelled 1000 miles in a split second leaving his body in mid-ocean !

The account of this remarkable alleged experience of projection, or "astral-travelling", has been cited as a "classic example" of extrasensory perception by Dr. Hornell Hari, Professor of Socialogy at Duke University, U.S.A.

The man, a reputable New York doctor, was making a trip on a small ship sailing between Jacksonville and Palatka, in Florida. He had, for several days, been having curious impressions of unreality and of "psychological detachment."

One night he noticed that his feet and legs were becoming cold snd numb. Then he had the feeling that he was walking on air combined with a sense of great freedom and clearheadedness. He thought of a friend who was at that moment more than 1000 miles away.

Almost immediately, he was conscious of standing in a room where his friend was also standing, with his back towards him, Suddenly his friend turned round and saw him.

"What are you doing here?" he exclaimed. "I thought you were in Florida !" The doctor distinctly heard the words, but was incapable of replying.

Then he was back, saw his body stretched out on the bed, and returned to it !

Now he has had a letter from the friend he "visited" in his dream state, stating that he retains a clear consciousness of the apparition, and had spoken the very same words which were heard by the doctor.

MECHANIZATIONS IN BANKS

Mechanization is a word normally confined and applied to industrial processes. In recent years, however the allocation to machinery of routine work done previously by the human hand or brain has made enormous advances in commerce and finance, and particularly in banking.

Britain, which can stiil claim to be the banking capital of the world, had been well in the van of this movement to mechanize as much work as can be handled by machines. Some particularly interesting details of achievements in this field have been given by the chairmen of large British commercial banks in their annual statements to stockholders.

Lord Harlech, chairman of the Midland Bank, the largest of the joint stock banks, gave a comprehensive account of what this institution has done.. In the early years of this century, the only mechanical aids for banking were the typewriter and simple adding machines. As early as 1928 the Midland Bank took the initiative in installing machines for posting ledgers which at the same time prepared statements of account for depositors.

The laborious work of posting ledgers and pass-books by hand, which had gone virtually unchanged since the dawn of deposit-banking in the Middle ages, is vanishing fast ; and within a comparatively short time even the smallest bank branches will be mechanized.

Perhaps the most complex machines are those which help foreign exchange and arbitrage operators, who need contrivances that will rapidly calculate minute differences in cross-rates, on the basis of which exchange markets of the world is effected.

In bank branches where there is a particularly heavy intake of cash, many hours of laborious work are now saved by the use of high-speed note-counting machines. Similarly at larger branches and at head offices coin-counting machines are being increasingly used. Notes are also weighed, envelopes addressed and franked, and a host of purely routine jobs entrusted to machines with a considerable saving of staff and costs.

One of the most time-saving aspects of mechanization has been the introduction of photography in bank operations. By the use micro-filming, an immense amount of labour is being saved in the listing of details of cheques, dividend warrants, and traders' credits, when they are forwarded from one bank office to another. Documents are photographed and the films retained as basic records. In the Midland Bank departments responsible for this work are filming, on an average, about 300,000 items daily. On peak days the totals are far larger.

One great advantage of the system is the gain in storage space. Sixteen thousand items are photographed on a single spool, which, with its container, is roughly only the size of a packet of 20 cigarettes. The banks' photographic departments rendered great service during the war, when all documents and ledgers were photographed, and films held in other branches, so that if bombing destroyed the originals–as happened all too often—the whole records of a branch could be reconstituted in a few hours.

Another example of mechanization in use at some head offices, including the Midland Bank, is the punched card method of recording, computing, and checking. Large blocgs of salaries, pensions and annuities paid from month to month are handled by this method. The same method allows records to be compiled of coupons paid or unpresented in respect of securities for which banks act as paying agents.

The immediate result of mechanization has been not only a considerable saving of staff but a shift in the kind of tasks allocated to trained and efficient bank employees. Sir Oliver Franks, recently-appointed chairman of Llyods Bank, has pointed out that while the bank's deposits have trebled in number since 1938, with a corresponding expansion in "ledger keeping," the total of the bank's male staff has been reduced. The reason for this has been the increased use of machines, many of which are ideally suited to the care of women employees.

YOGAASANAS

Yoga is primarily a process of self-culture. Its aim is the attainment of spiritual perfection of self-realisation. The process of yoga pertains to the control of the physical organs, the breath, the mind and the senses.

Practice of yoga bestows a rich and full life. It is, in fact, the science of living a pure and healthy life.

Practice of self-restraint, mental equipoise, truthfulness, compassion, purity and selflessness constitutes the process of yoga.

Practice of asana, pranayama, bandha and mudra also constitutes the process of yoga.

A nation composed of physically strong and mentally healthy people can surely be great.

Physical culture should start at an early age. Both body and mind should be trained. Exercises should provide both recreation and physical and mental development.

Asanas keep the muscles supple, the spine elastic, develop mental faculties, lung capacity, strengthen the internal organs and bestow longevity.

* * *

Sirshasan develops the brain, confers good memory, and improves eye sight and hearing capacity through extra circulation of blood in the brain box.

Sarvaangaasana develops the thyroid gland, strengthens the lungs and the heart, and makes the spine elastic.

Bhujangaasan, Salabhaasan and Dhanurasan increase the persistaltic movements of the bowels, remove constipation, and cure the diseases of the abdomen.

Viparcetakarani mudra and paschimottaan asan tone up the pelvic muscles and the pelvic organs. They improve system Agnisara kriya. Uddiyana bandha and Mayur- also help digestion, and give good appetite. Ardhamatsyendrasan is good for the liver and the spleen.

Rolling from side to side in Dhanurasan gives very good abdominal massage. Matsyasan in good for the develoment of the lungs, the brain and the eyes ; it also strengthens the upper part of the spine.

Savasan relaxes the body and the mind, and gives perfect poise and rest.

Women and children (abov seven years) are not exempted from practising asans.

Every asan should be practised only for a minute or two, but the period could be gradually extended to a limited duration as per the advice of a competent teacher.

Pranayama bastows vigour, vitality and longevity. It develops the lungs and strengthens the muscles of the chest.

First, practice deep inhalation and exhalation. Then try to hold the breath as for as it is comfortably possible. Practise a few rounds of deep breathing in the early hours of the morning.

In winter practice Bhastrika pranayama, and in summer sheetali and sheetakara.

Mild practice of pranayama needs no dietetic regulation or any particular condition of living.

Never exert yourself. Use your commonsense. It you find any substantial benefit, continue your practice. If there is any discomfort, discontinue the practice and seek proper guidance.

Withdraw the mind from the external objects, and try to fix your attention on a particular object or subject. Concentrate on the symbol of Om, or on the picture of an avatara or a saint.

Meditate on the divine qualitities of anspiciousness, holiness, peace, sanctity, grace, equanimity, nobility, sincerity and selflessness. Try to cultivate these qualities

in your day-to day life. Speak the truth always. Be kind-hearted.

Live the life of detachment and ego-lessness. Try to control your emotion. Try to restrain your impulses. Do not hurt other people's feelings. Do not be domineering. Be humble, polite and courteous. Do not be jealous of another's prosperity. Do not be pessimistic. Do not try to become prosperous or famous at the expense of other.

Analyse your motives. Scrutinise your thoughts. Enquire into the nature of things. Do not run after the false glitter of the world. Restrain yourself. Forego personal comforts and luxuries if thereby you could be of some help to another. Always remember your essential Divine nature. This is the process of Yoga.

CASTE IN PERSPECTIVE

Apropos the letter of William Stoddart may I seek the favour of your columns to present similar views, as from an Eastern, wit, a Hindu.

It is almost impossible to speak on the subject of Caste today from any platform without raising hostile reactions and prejudices from "Modern Hindus." The period of 'foreign' prejudice is practically over.

However, a traditional social order such as the Caste in India, is not an arbitrary development for purely economic ends, but an application of metaphysical principles to man's end—his summum bonum. The basis for the Hindu hierarchisation is in the diversity of man's tendencies (samskaras). That social orders have existed in other communities on parity from other considerations, in no way invalidates this differentiation in Hinduism, which alone among all religions, affirms the absolute non-duality of not only all human beings, but the whole cosmos "Sarvam khalu idam Brahma", "All this is God".

The absence of hierarchy cannot work in any practical sphere. Caste is not synonymous with 'Class'. The taboos against inter-dining and inter-marriage carry no animosity towards other people, and is not the same as 'colour-prejudice', which is a denial of cammon humanity.

In the whole history of India, until the post British period, there has never been a 'Caste-war', like the 'Class-war' which is a tenet of Communism.

Caste works most effectually when a universally valid "purpose-in-life" (purushartha) is recognised, not in the present confusion of ideals. It guarantees a 'proportionate-equality,' as against the fictitious 'arithmetic-equality' in the greatest good of the greatest number'. It insures social stability in place of competition, and maintains the quality both of species, and of craftsmanship. Selected propagation would be for human families more justifiable than for plants and animals, for transmitting desired qualities. Caste and vocation in a traditional society are hereditary ; under normal conditions, heredity ensures better than any other confirmation, the aptitude for a particular station.

Caste is incompatible with 'industrialism', 'big business' and the 'law of the sharks',—hence our hatred towards it. In an ordered society, every vocation is a priesthood—a sacred office. In an industrial-commercial society, there are no vocations, only jobs ; the salesman is high-priest, and men are divided into 'classes' by their pay-scale.

If our sociologist would investigate the causes of corruption, inefficiency and the shirking of work that is eating into our national body today, may they not discover some of those causes in the breakdown of the duties and responsibilities inherent in our caste framework, rather than in economic conditions alone. When we are going in the wrong direction, the right things appear on the left !

K. Narasimhan

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